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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Great Britain.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION—A GREAT CRISIS IN ANGLO-INDIA—MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT COMING TO THE CENTENNIAL—DOINGS IN PARLIAMENT—EXAGGERATED REPORTS OF OUTRAGES IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, July 17.—The *Times* has a special from Calcutta which says the exchange question occupies public attention to the almost entire exclusion of other topics. Whether the lowest point has been reached, whether the depression will be permanent or temporary, and whether any or what remedy is possible, are the main subjects of conversation among all classes. The rate now is a fraction above one shilling and six pence per rupee, so that remitting small sums costs about thirty-five per cent. A large sum costs slightly less. The Government loss will nearly equal the gain from the opium revenue. Except the mutiny, this is the worst crisis in Anglo-Indian history, and there are few instances anywhere of a calamity so crushing and so general. If the depression continues, it will probably paralyze the import trade. The problem before the Indian Government calls for the most anxious consideration, and if the depression is to be permanent, it will resolve itself into a question of how to stave off national bankruptcy.

The *Echo* says it understands that the following members of Parliament will proceed to Philadelphia after the adjournment of the present session: Joseph Gillis Biggar, Jacob Bright, Thomas Burt, Frederick Edward Blackett, Charles Allen Anderson, Charles Cameron, Joseph Cowen, Sir Charles Dilke, Baronet; Joseph Dodds, Charles Joseph Fay, Edward Temperly Gourley, Sir Henry Marnman Hasbrook, Baronet; C. B. Janies, Fortescue Harrison, Isaac Fletcher, F. R. S.; John Walter, James Lawson, George Leeman, Alexander McDonald, William Holmes, Anthony John Mundella, John O'Conner Power, Joseph Whitwell Pease, Mr. Rylands, Thomas Eustace Smith, Patrick James Smith, James C. Cochrane Stevenson, John Whitwell and Benjamin Whitworth. Right Hon. John Bright declines to go on account of ill health.

In the House of Lords Earl Derby, replying to a question by Earl Denleigh, Conservative, said: I cannot advise Parliament to abrogate the declaration of the treaty of Paris that a neutral flag protects an enemy's goods, except contraband of war. This declaration has been in force for twenty years. England has pressed it upon other governments, and if she now withdraws it would raise a suspicion that she was preparing for war.

In the House of Commons, in consequence of a question put by George Otto Treavelyn, Liberal, Lord Gordon Lennox, Liberal Conservative, Chief Commissioner of Public Works and Buildings, explained his connection with the Lisbon train ways. His statement was received with cheers. Mr. Disraeli announced that in consequence of Treavelyn's question Lord Gordon Lennox had resigned the Commissionership of Public Works. Mr. Treavelyn said his object, a tribute to public morality, had been attained, and he would abstain from further remarks.

Mr. Disraeli stated that a dispatch from Elliot, the Turkish Minister at Constantinople, says the excesses in Bulgaria are deplorable, but the published reports are grossly exaggerated. There has been no wholesale slaughter. The Christian inhabitants are volunteering against Servia. The loyalty of Christians and Mahomedans against Servia is extraordinary.

How Weather in London.

LONDON, July 17.—There have been numerous sunstrokes the last few days. The thermometer has marked 96 degrees in the shade.

Lord Derby's Statement.

LONDON, July 17.—Reports from all the European capitals say Lord Derby's statement has made a very favorable impression.

The Turco-Servian War.

OFFICIAL DENIAL OF REPORTS OF SERVIAN VICTORIES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17.—The Governor General of Herzegovina telegraphs from Mostar as follows: All the bulletins respecting pretended insurgent victories in Herzegovina are false. There has been no engagement except the combat sustained by Selim Pacha in the defile of Zaleam, which I reported on the 13th inst. The Montenegrins, who are operating on the mountains and in deserted villages, have not approached the positions where Imperial troops are concentrated. The reported capture of Gurko Klek, Stolatz and Nevesinje is a pure invention. On the 13th inst. a company of Turkish troops from Kiek fell into an ambuscade of insurgents under General Panjovics. They suffered great loss, while sustaining the attack of superior forces until the arrival of reinforcements, when the insurgents retreated.

A TURKISH VICTORY OFFICIALLY REPORTED.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Turkish Minister has received the following dispatch from Constantinople, dated to-day:

Nafiz Pacha attacked the Servians yesterday, and after an engagement lasting six hours, completely routed them with the bayonet the entrenchments occupied by the enemy and defeated them completely. We captured a large number of arms, etc. In consequence of this movement in advance of Suleyman Pacha, the Servians abandoned their entrenchments at Babine Glarzo and retired into Servia.

The Turks on the Defensive.

VIENNA, July 17.—The Turkish campaign seems strictly defensive. The Turks have abandoned their positions in Lower Herzegovina, excepting some fortified places and their strongest block houses. Even the evacuation of Mostar seems contemplated.

Movements of Montenegrins.

RAGUSA, July 17.—The Montenegrins are at Biesgaio, near Mostar, and the capture of the latter from the Turks is confidently expected.

Rosy Reports from Servian Sources

BELGRADE, July 17.—A Servian detachment has invaded the whole Valley of Teplitza, between Nova Bazar and Nisch. The villages therein have risen and furnished volunteers for the Servian army.

A statement published here, denying various reports unfavorable to Servia, says General Tchernayeff has neither been surrounded nor beaten. No important battle is expected for a fortnight. *General Olimpics* reports that the Turks are committing fearful atrocities, burning Servian and Bosnian villages and massacring the inhabitants. The Servians are still before Novi Bazar, despite Turkish assertions to the contrary. The Servians have not yet lost a single cannon.

The mother of Prince Milan has just died at Wurzeburg, Bavaria.

A great panic exists at Mostar, because of Montenegrin successes. The Christians fear the vengeance of the Turks. The Montenegrins have interrupted communication between Trebinje and Ragusa.

The Roumanian Memorandum.

VIENNA, July 17.—The Roumanian memorandum enumerates various points upon which Roumania wishes to maintain a settlement by a friendly understanding with the Porte. The principal of these are the admission of a Roumanian representative to the diplomatic corps at Constantinople, and recognition of his jurisdiction in matters concerning Roumanian subjects in Turkey; definition of boundary relative to the islands in the Danube; conclusion of postal, telegraphic and extradition conventions with the Porte; recognition of Roumanian passports, and finally, rectification of the frontier at the delta of the Danube, which will secure to Roumania the free use of its waters.

Russian Aid Asked for.

LONDON, July 18.—The *Standard's* Vienna special says that General Ignatieff has received six months' furlough.

General Tchernayeff has sent a colonel to urge the Russian societies to give their promised aid in men and money, otherwise he will be too late.

SULTAN MURAD'S EARLY ABDICATION PREDICTED—HIS HEALTH THE CAUSE—PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO CONDUCTING THE WAR ON HIS OWN ACCOUNT.

The *Standard's* Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that the health of the Sultan causes great anxiety. He has never recovered from the shock caused by the suicide of Sultan Abdul Aziz and the murder of Hussien Avin Pasha, Minister of War. He is a mere wreck, and utterly unfit for business. Some have positively declared that symptoms of softening of the brain have appeared. He is in imminent danger. Personally I believe his abdication is very near. You may expect to hear at any moment that his brother reigns.

The *Standard's* Vienna telegram says: Montenegrin official papers state openly that the Prince of Montenegro means to conduct the war on his own account. He will have no alliance with Servia, though he considers Servian operations useful as engaging the attention of a large Turkish force.

The *Post's* Berlin special says Roumania has notified the Powers that her mobilization is merely for the defense of her frontiers.

TURKISH BARBARITY IN BOSNIA—SERVIA WILLING TO NEGOTIATE—GREECE BUYING ARMS—THE SULTAN'S GREAT MENTAL DEPRESSION—ENGLAND'S POSITION.

The *Times'* special from Parakin states that the report of General Olimpics concerning Turkish cruelties says the Turks have killed several hundred women and children in Bosnia. They are cutting the women and children to pieces, throwing them in the air and catching them upon bayonets. They cut off the heads or noses of the dead and wounded, whereas the wounded Turkish prisoners are treated like Servians.

The *Times'* Ragusa special says: Selim Pasha, who was reported blockaded at Salim, has escaped to Mostar, leaving his guns, baggage and ammunition.

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch comments on the late rumor that Servia had asked for Russian mediation in favor of an armistice. It says the origin of this rumor may be traced to efforts which Servia is undoubtedly making to regain the good will of the Powers, and, above all, of Russia, which she risked by her obstinacy in declaring war. The correspondent points out that the Servians, so far, have only been able to pass just beyond the frontier. The Turks are gradually bringing up reinforcements. Servia gave a hint a week ago that she was ready to negotiate. This hint was not, of course, taken.

On Sunday General Ismaliff, a Russian on General Tchernayeff's staff, passed through Vienna for St. Petersburg on a mission, evidently with the object of propitiating the offended Powers. The correspondent points out that Russia and Austria only recognized the belligerancy of Montenegro, not that of Servia. The Austrian frontier commanders have been ordered to treat the Servians who may cross the frontier exactly like insurgents.

Mukhtar Pacha is fortifying the hills south of Mostar, and is concentrating troops from the Bosnian and Servian frontiers. The slowness of Montenegrin movements will probably permit the completion of the defences. It is understood that the Powers consider Roumania's demands inopportune.

The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says Greece has bought 14,000 rifles from Germany.

A Vienna dispatch says trustworthy intelligence from Constantinople says the Sultan is greatly depressed mentally, and secludes himself from his ministers. The last time he received them his manner was strange. He displayed alternately deep depression and violent fits of laughter. The investure ceremony was delayed because of the Sultan's condition.

It is reported that England has declared her readiness to join in the agreement of the two emperors on conditions, including the preservation of Turkey except the provinces able to effect their own liberation.

France.

REPUBLICAN DEPUTY ELECTED.

PARIS, July 17.—Lerepel, Republican, has been elected for Roubeix.

Austria.

EARTHQUAKE AT VIENNA.

VIENNA, July 17.—A severe shock of earthquake, lasting several seconds, was experienced here this afternoon. No damage reported.

During the earthquake a wavy motion of the earth was visible, church bells were set ringing and houses violently shaken.

Egypt.

AMERICAN CONSUL AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, July 17.—The new United States Consul presented his credentials yesterday.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, July 17.—Arrived, the steamer Germanic, from New York.
QUEENSTOWN, July 17.—The steamship Partbia, from Boston, has arrived.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Sheridan to Sherman—Official Report from General Crook—His Plan to End the Campaign with One Crushing Blow.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—General Sheridan has forwarded the following dispatches to General Sherman: "I had already ordered General Merritt to join General Crook but he will be detained a few days attempting to intercept the Indians who have left Red Cloud Agency. I would suggest to Crook to unite with Terry and attack and chase the Indians, but I am so far away that I will have to leave them as I have done."

DISPATCH FROM GENERAL CROOK.

CAMP ON GOOSE CREEK, WYOMING, July 12,
via FORT FETTERMAN, July 15, 1876.

My last information from Red Cloud Agency was that the Cheyennes had left to reinforce the enemy in my front. As this takes away all the disturbing element from that section I have availed myself of the Lieutenant General's permission and ordered eight companies of the Fifth Cavalry under Colonel Merritt to join me at this point. The best information I can get from any point is that the Sioux have three fighting men to my one. Although I have no doubt in my ability to whip them with my present force, the victory would likely be one barren of results, and so I have thought it best to defer the attack until I can get the Fifth here, and fight and end the campaign with one crushing blow. The hostile Indians are, according to my address, encamped on Little Horn, near the base of the mountain, and will probably remain there until my reinforcements come up.

I have received dispatches from General Terry this morning, asking me to co-operate. I will do so to the best of my ability.

[Signed] GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier General.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE OF ROSEBUD.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Following is the official list of killed in Crook's command at the battle of the Rosebud on the 17th: David Marshall, Sergeant Company B; Gilbert Roe, private Company B; William J. Allen, private Company I; Eugene Flynn, private Company I; Anton Newkeerker, Sergeant Company L; Richard Bennett, private Company L; Brooks Conors, private Company L; Allen J. Litchfield, private Company L all of the Third Cavalry. Among the wounded are Henry A. Guy, Captain Company G, Third Cavalry; Patrick Connell, Sergeant same company; Washington Wagner, First Sergeant Company I, Second Cavalry; Andrew Grosen, Sergeant Company I, Third Cavalry; James Carty, Company I, Company I, Third Cavalry; Samuel Cook, Sergeant Company L, Third Cavalry. Besides these there were fifteen waunded, chiefly from the Third Cavalry.

Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

OTTAWA, July 17.—In the Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, the report of the Committee on Doctrine and Worship was taken up. After a lengthy discussion it was resolved, first, as the sense of this council, that all propositions for changes in the Prayer Book which have been offered or shall be offered, be referred to the Committee on Doctrine and Worship; second, that all such propositions be reported up on by that committee to the council of 1879, and be acted upon and finally adopted or rejected by the council of 1880. Adopted.

Rowing Regatta at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—The Southern Club rowing regatta to-day at Milneburg, Lake Pontchartrain, was largely attended. The first race, single scull, one mile, was won by the St. Johns, Orleans second, Riversides third; time 8:58½.

The second race, double sculls, one mile and a half, was won by the Howard, St. Johns second, Hopes third; time, 11:51.

The third race, four-oared barges, two miles, was won by the Hopes, Riverside second, Perseverence third, Southern fourth; time, 14:35.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

A London telegram announces the death of the Marquis of Conyngham.

John Sylvester, colored, was shot and killed by Westley Edwards, colored, in New Orleans on Sunday.

In New Orleans yesterday, Miss Jane Denison died in two hours by taking oxalic acid in place of epsom salts.

Robert H. Yadborne, one of the nine holding over Republican State Senators of Louisiana, died on Sunday at Hahnville, St. Charles parish.

Magill Monson was shot and instantly killed on Sunday, six miles below Algiers, La., by Alexander Jones. Cause, a row among their children.

Lieutenant Nat. Cunningham, United States Army, who was recently tried at Columbus, O., for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, has been restored to duty.

Arthur Morce, aged twenty-seven, a son of the late Prof. S. F. B. Morse, of New York, fell from a railroad train at New Orleans yesterday, and had his head nearly severed from his body.

Ex-United States Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway publishes a card in the Boston *Journal*, declaring the reports of his irregularities false and deliberate attempts to blacken his name. He says he visited Washington, but the committee would not give him an opportunity to appear and explain.

Zachior Standiick, a German farm hand near Jeffersonville, Ind., shot himself near Jeffersonville, Ind., shot himself through the stomach on Saturday night, inflicting a fatal wound. It is stated that he was desperately in love with a German lady, who failed to reciprocate his affection. Becoming intoxicated over his misfortune, he committed the rash act.

Base Ball: Indianapolis—Hartfords 2, Indianapolis 1. Columbus—Mutuals 3, Buckeyes 0. St. Louis—St. Louis 6, New Havens 2.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1876.

SENATE.

The impeachment trial was resumed, but owing to the absence of Evans, the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, adjourned till Wednesday.

Mr. LOGAN moved to make the House bill to equalize bounties of those who served in the late war for the Union the special order for to-morrow. Rejected—yeas 21, nays, 20, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative. Mr. Key voted with the Republicans in favor of the motion, and Messrs. Booth, Hamilton and Sargent with the Democrats against it.

The Senate then considered the River and Harbor bill.

The pending question was on the motion of Mr. Thurman to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to report a bill reducing the aggregate amount of appropriations contained in it to a sum not to exceed four million dollars.

Mr. KERNAN spoke in favor of the motion, and went into a lengthy discussion of the subject of retrenchment. He favored a reduction especially in this bill, on the ground that many of the items of the bill were useless, not promoting in any manner the commercial interests of the Government.

Mr. EDMUNDS opposed the motion, but favored a reduction of the aggregate amount in the bill, suggesting that four millions be placed in the hands of the Secretary of War to disburse according to the demands of the engineer service.

Mr. MORTON opposed the motion. In the course of his speech he made a general attack upon the policy of retrenchment pursued by the House, characterizing it as demagogery. When appropriations were to be made affecting members directly they were not willing to carry out the principle of retrenchment; but when the money was to be used for carrying on the Government, then they raised the cry of economy, and voted to cut down appropriations simply for political capital.

Mr. MAXEY spoke against the suggestion of Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. CONKLING referred to the care bestowed upon the bill by the Committee on Commerce and the Committee of Conference of the two emperors on conditions, including the preservation of Turkey except the provinces able to effect their own liberation.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following, among other bills, were introduced and referred:

By Mr. HOPKINS, appropriating $100,000 for the completing of the Washington monument.

By Mr. PHILLIPS, of Kansas, authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers from Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wyoming, Montana, Dakota and Utah against the Sioux Indians.

By Mr. WADELL, for the erection of an equestrian statue of General Custer in Washington.

By Mr. LANDERS, for the immediate utilization of gold and silver bullion by certificates of value, in denominations exchangeable thereof and to make the standard silver dollar a full legal tender. Referred to the Committee of the Whole, on motion of Mr. BANKS.

By Mr. EAMES—In addition to the bill for the resumption of specie payments, requiring six per cent. of the amount of outstanding legal tender notes to be set aside in coin every year until the legal tenders are of equal value with gold.

The resolution of Mr. PIPER for the appointment of a committee to proceed to California, after adjournment, to investigate conjointly with the Senate committee or otherwise the extent and effect of Chinese immigration, was adopted—yeas 118, nays 14.

The majority and minority reports in the Virginia contested election cases of Platt and Good were ordered printed. The majority report favors the contestant and the minority report is that Mr. Good, the sitting member, was legally elected.

The bill to remove the political disabilities of General Beauregard passed.

Mr. MACDOUGAL introduced a bill granting a pension to the heirs of officers and men killed in Custer's recent battle with the Sioux, at increased rates proportionate to that of $50 a month to the legal pension of a lieutenant colonel. Referred.

Mr. SPRINGER moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report to-morrow a bill to repeal the act for the resumption of specie payments. Negatived, 102 to 92, not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. COCHRAN, from the Select Committee on the Whisky Trials at St. Louis, reported the testimony taken. Ordered printed.

Mr. LANE introduced a bill to pay the States of Colorado and Oregon the expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in 1873 and 1874. Passed.

Mr. VANCE, of Ohio, rose to offer a resolution directing the Banking Committee to report to-morrow a bill to repeal the Resumption act, but a motion to adjourn was interposed by Mr. EDEN. The motion was lost—99 to 90. The resolution was then offered.

Mr. KASSON inquired whether it was in order to make such indirect attacks on Governor Tilden [Laughter on the Republican side].

The SPEAKER *pro tem.*—Such remarks are not in order.

Another motion to adjourn was interposed by Mr. HUBBELL, and carried, yeas 100, nays 97.

Adjourned.

Paul Hoffmann, a private in Company F, Sixteenth Infantry, suicided yesterday at Nashville by jumping off the suspension bridge, after having denuded himself, falling into the river below, a distance of ninety-five feet. He had been drinking.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Discriminations in Freight Charges

Sub-Committee to Report To-day.

Provisions of the Proposed Bill.

A Blow at Discriminations, Rebates, &c.

Another Extension of Appropriations.

Judge Ketcham to Resign To-day

Democratic Lack of Financial Policy

The Committee Still Unable to Agree.

Majority Opposed to Repeal of Resumption Act

Tilden's Friends Advice Against Repeal

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1876.

Freight Discriminations.

The sub-committee investigating the allegations of unjust discriminations in freight charges by railroad companies, expect to report to the full Committee on Commerce to-morrow. The sub-committee, in their report state that the fact that unjust discriminations are made are sustained by the testimony; that the complaints are well-founded, and that legislation is necessary to correct the evil, and recommend the passage of a bill to cover the points first, that railroad companies shall charge no more for a less than a greater distance. The Pittsburgh to Chicago rate is cited as it has been proven that in certain cases the charges are more from Chicago to Pittsburgh than from Chicago to Philadelphia. Second, that a uniform rate of transportation between shippers from the same point. Third, Prohibiting all forms or drawbacks or rebates by which one shipper may have an advantage over others.

An effort will be made to have the bill reported, if the committee should be called. The latter is doubtful.

Another Extension of Appropriations.

A further extension of last year's appropriations on the 20th now seems to be inevitable. In view of this, a number of Democrats, principally from the South had an informal conference to-day to discuss the propriety of extending appropriations until the last of September, and then to return and sit it out. It is not likely, however, that the Senate would agree to such a proposition.

Resignation of Judge Ketcham.

Judge Ketcham will to-morrow resign as a Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, in order to assume the Judgeship of the Western District of Pennsylvania, to which he was recently appointed by the President, *vice* McCandless, retired. Judge Ketcham will be followed Judge McCandless at Erie, where the court is now in session, in about ten days.

The Do-Nothing Financial Policy.

The Committee on Banking and Currency had another palaver to-day on the financial question without result, and propose to refer the subject a final talk to-morrow. It would be safe to predict that nothing will be done. It intimated that a private communication has been received from the confidential friends of Mr. Tilden, suggesting to the Democratic members of the committee that no action be taken concerning the repeal of the resumption clause. As it now stands, a majority of the committee, including the Republicans, are opposed to repeal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1876.

WHAT BRISTOW WILL DO.

Mr. Knott says he does not intend to recall Mr. Bristow to press him any further with questions about Cabinet matters, though he may call him on other points. Mr. Bristow's friends say that he will not change his course towards the committee on account of the President's letter, and they add that this question of answering committees from Congress was formally discussed in the Cabinet, and that the President and all his Cabinet agreed no member should be made touching Cabinet proceedings or conversations to any committee of Congress.

ENCOURAGING INDICATIONS OF AN ADJUSTMENT.

The Committee of Conference on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill met this morning but adjourned without agreement. The indications from an adjustment of differences were, however, encouraging.

THE NEW YORK POSTOFFICE BUILDING.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds adopted to-day Mr. Poppleton's report on the quarter of a million deficiency in the appropriation for the New York postoffice building. The committee say that the plans of supplies were reasonable, and that no extravagance in furniture, but find that the expenditure of $227,000 in excess of the appropriations constituted official misconduct on the part of those who had charge of the work, for which there is no excuse or palliation. "Your committee are satisfied," they say in conclusion, "that the persons in charge of the work have been guilty of gross negligence and carelessness in the discharge of their official duties, if not utterly reckless of the public interest. The committee find, however, that the persons holding claims against the Government for supplies thus furnished in excess of appropriations acted in good faith, and should be paid."

Mr. Pratt, a member of the committee, signs a minority report extenuating the conduct of the officials on the ground of urgency of a speedy completion of the building.

CONGRATULATIONS.

Members of the Universal Israelite Alliance of Paris have addressed a letter to the President, expressing to him, to Congress and the whole American people their good wishes for the prosperity of the Union.

NEW INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The Committee on Ways and Means have completed their amendatory Internal Revenue bill, and may report it to-morrow. There are no alterations in taxes, but the changes are confined to the provisions for the better administration of the present law.

THE UTES ALLOWED TO JOIN CROOK.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day directed E. H. Leavitt, Indian Agent at White River Agency, to permit all the Indians who wished to join General Crook to leave the reservation for that purpose.

DECLINES.

General T. W. Bennett, recently nominated by the President for Governor of Idaho Territory, declines the office.

ARMY SOCIETY.

General Sherman, President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, has appointed Admiral D. D. Porter, General Wm. McKee Dunn, Colonel A. H. Markland, Captain S. L. Phelps and Colonel John M. Bacon Committee of Arrangements for the annual meeting to take place in this city on the 16th and 17th of October next, at which time the statue of General McPherson will be unveiled.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS

are still in an unsettled condition, with the prospect of favorable adjustment further away than on Saturday. The Sundry Civil bill was fixed up on Friday last in conference, and was supposed to be ready for reporting to both Houses. To-day, however, the bill was taken up again and new propositions entertained, which will require at least one more day for adjustment, if it does not delay the bill a much longer time. The same thing has occurred to the Army bill. The conference agreed upon a report on Saturday, and it was written out to-day. When it was ready for the signatures of the conferees it was ascertained that some of them had new amendments to submit, and the bill will be delayed another day. The conference on the Legislative bill spent the entire time at their meeting to-day in discussing different propositions for agreement, but in reality made no visible progress on the bill. Propositions were submitted looking to the entire readjustment of some portions of the bill, which, if agreed to, will require a week or ten days to prepare the bill for action. Altogether, the outlook is not so favorable for a satisfactory termination to the differences between the two Houses as when adjournment took place on Saturday.

ORDWAY'S ACCOUNTS ALL RIGHT.

There is but sixty dollars difference between the vouchers of Blackford, Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms for the Louisiana Investigating Committee and those of Ordway, which can be explained as having been expended by Ordway for various necessary incidental expenses not covered by Blackford's vouchers.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Warm Welcome to Governor Jewell by His Fellow-Citizens—Speeches, Fireworks and Illuminations.

HARTFORD, July 17.—The reception to Governor Jewell in this city, to-night, was a grand ovation. A committee of citizens of both political parties met him in New Haven, and after a reception there came to Hartford by a special train, stopping at Meriden, where there was a welcome address by Hon. O. H. Platt, and response by Governor Jewell. At Hartford thousands of people assembled at the depot. A salute of fifteen guns were fired, and the arrival of the train was hailed with music, rockets and colored fires. Mr. Jewell was welcomed by Mayor Sprague (Democrat), who said the people felt that there was no blot upon his escutcheon, and that the determination of the people to resent an apparent injustice had added to this assemblage many of his political opponents.

Governor Jewell expressed his gratification at the cordial welcome of his friends and neighbors, whom he was glad to meet again, and accepted the demonstration as an evidence that his friends approved his public course. He was glad to be promoted to the highest possible rank—that of an American private citizen.

A procession consisting of seven companies of the First Regiment of State militia, the Governor's Guard and Cambridge Guard (colored) then escorted the Governor to his residence, fire works being sent off on the route, and the residences of citizens being generally illuminated and the streets thronged with people. At his residence Hon. Henry C. Robinson made an address, welcoming him again to Hartford. He said his friends had applauded his promise to conduct the business and at Washington on business principles. His resistance of the entreaties and threats of bad men, and his efforts in the cause of political reform to which the round heart of the nation is especially sensitive. We do not forget that there is in true manhood such stuff as curtails ambitions of elevation to office—cannot create nor removals from office destroy.

Governor Jewell responded, and after speaking of his gratification for his cordial reception to his home, said that when he took a position in the Cabinet he did announce that he would run his department as any business must be run for the benefit of the owners, which are the people: that he would punish fraud wherever discovered and discharge all ignorant or drunken employees, and that honesty and fidelity the basis of appointment to office. How far he had done so the records of the department and the verdict of the country must judge. That he had been an honest official was better than to be an official.

Mayor Lewis, of New Haven, made a speech, in which he said he was the reason why Mr. Jewell, who was in Washington a few days ago and was now here as a private citizen, was because he was honest. The demonstration was without distinction of party.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Warmer and partly cloudy weather, southerly winds, slight changes in barometer, and possibly local rains.

The persons appointed by the Chancellor of New Jersey to receive proposals for the purchase of the Stevens Battery met yesterday at Hoboken to receive bids. Five were received. It is understood that two foreign Powers are bidders for the battery.

Reports from all parts of Kansas agree that the crops this year will be the largest and finest ever harvested in that State. Most of the small grain is already harvested. The present is an enormous yield. The weather is very favorable.

Bids for the extension of the Central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad from Watervile, the present terminus, to Washington, Kansas, were opened and contracts awarded yesterday. The successful bidders were mostly Illinois men.

The committee in charge of subscriptions for the Old South Church, Boston, having asked an extension of time for the purchase of the property until January 1st, and the same having been refused by the society, have fallen through and will not buy the building, and the work of demolition will be begun at once.

The rainfall for the past week averages about as follows in the various districts: St. Lawrence Valley, 0.28 inches; New England, 0.93; Middle Atlantic States, 1.00; South Atlantic States, 0.30; Eastern Gulf States, 0.55; Western Gulf States, 0.35; Lower Lake region, 0.75; Upper Lake region, 0.75; Ohio Valley, 1.65; Tennessee, 0.60; Upper Mississippi Valley, 0.35; Missouri Valley, 0.85; Minnesota, 0.25.

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The young man who advertised for a mother-in-law, lives in Milwaukee, and hires his ears out for Tilden and Hendricks bulletin boards.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Journal of Commerce*, in an article on the Hamburg riot, admits: "The Northern people understand these things a great deal better than they did three years ago."

The Republican quarrels in Florida are likely to be settled by the withdrawal of Governor Stearns from the canvass for Governor. This will give the Republicans an excellent prospect of carrying the State for Hayes.

The personal character and political record of Governor Hayes give far more assurance of a reform administration and an elevation of politics than anything in the character, record or surroundings of Mr. Tilden does.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Either ex-Governor Morgan, William M. Evarts, or George William Curtis would suit the *Evening Post* as the Republican candidate for Governor of New York. It doesn't have much confidence in a Republican victory without some such candidate.

The Democratic newspapers that were so indignant over the report that the black Dominicans had taken a man out of an American vessel and put him to death for violation of the laws of their country, are quiet over the butchery of nearly a dozen black men in South Carolina.

Hon. Dorsey B. Thomas, a Democrat of Tennessee, who has held several responsible offices, a gentleman of good abilities and excellent private character, is an independent candidate for Governor on a platform of a repudiation of a large part of the State debt. He supports Tilden for President.

A Democratic paper gives utterance to the suspicion that President Grant removes his Cabinet officers for the sake of securing for them Democratic approval of their course. The Democratic papers all praise Jewell's administration of postal affairs, and the President has thus secured for this officer the approval of those who never would have seen any merit in his acts had he remained in the Cabinet.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—50 GOOD TRACK HANDS—To lay track on the Emlenton and Shippenville Railroad. A. G. DEVINNY, Contractor, Emlenton, Pa.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Abel's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal for banishing Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED—$6,000—ON FIRST MORTGAGE property worth $10,000. Only principals need apply. Address MONEY, Commercial office.

WANTED—BONDS—5,000 MONONGAHELA Navigation Bonds. N. HOLMES & SON, 57 Market street.
July 3, 1876. tf

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH FROM $1,000 to $2,000 capital to take an interest in a well established business. One capable of taking charge of the books preferred. Address Box 3, this office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—BY A NEW YORK FIRM—An experienced Business Man, with about $1,200 to $2,000 capital, to have the management and take charge of their financial and commercial business in Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Bond of $5,000 for $10,000 required. Address BABBETT, care this office.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—4 NICE DWELLINGS—ON Hland avenue, East End; large grounds, with fruit trees; very low. Inquire of LOCKHART & FREW, 174 Wood street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A HANDSOME Brick Dwelling House, on Cliff street, Oakland, containing Parlors, Dining-room and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, Bath-room and modern improvements. The Lot extends from street to street. Will be rented for a term of years to a good tenant. Possession given immediately. For terms, &c., apply to W. M. EVANS, Commercial Agent, No. 94 Fifth avenue.

FOR RENT OR SALE—HOUSE—NEW two-story Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 rooms and hydrant in kitchen. Lot 43 feet front by 200 feet deep. Situated on Chestnut street, near View avenue, Mount Washington, in the prosperous and growing Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Reasonable terms. For further particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW AND second-hand Engines, Boilers, Portable and Engine Lathes, 1 Planer, 1 Drill, 1 Punch and Shears, 1 Cutter, 1 Planer, 1 Matcher, 1 Tenoner, 1 Mortiser, 1 Sticker, 1 Saw Table, 1 Variety Saw Table, 1 Jig Saw, 1 Band Saw, 1 Scroll Saw, 1 Boring Machine, 1 Shingle Machine, 1 Lot Pulleys, Hangers, Shafting, Belting, Emery Wheels, Steam Pumps, Injectors, Oils, Packing, Gaskets, Valves, Steam Gauges, Lubricators, Pipe and Fittings, Iron and Brass Castings, Babbitt Metal, Solder, Files, Rubber Hose, Lace Leather, Cotton Waste, Etc. Etc. Etc. Send for Price List. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and good SECOND HAND BOILERS in complete order, County Inspector's certificate with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the West Penn Boiler Works, No. 25 Water street. E. MUNROE, Successor to WATSON & MUNROE.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED OLIVE COMPOUND for lubricating Shafting, Engines, Machinery, &c. Equal to 3 gallons of lard oil. We will fit out mills, factories, &c., with cups on 30 days' trial, and if not entirely satisfactory will take out at our expense. Sample cups furnished on application. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—OF FOUR rooms and pantry, with 2 Lots, 20 feet front each; also, Business Stand on Penn avenue, Lawrenceville, a Dwelling of 8 Rooms on Main street, Lot; also, 6 good Building Lots on Mary street, and 10 on Seventeenth avenue, all in Lawrenceville in the Sixteenth ward, city,

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1876.

THE Mendota (Ill.) *News*, heretofore Democratic, has seen the errors of its ways and is now for HAYES and WHEELER. Dr. D. B. SPICKLER is its editor.

THE intelligent German voters of the county are very generally rallying to the support of the Republican ticket, their good sense and honest purposes inducing them to take that side.

BISHOP COXE, of the Episcopal Church, recently boasted, in an address to a graduating class, that he had never cast a ballot, but he ought rather to have been ashamed of so manifest a dereliction of duty.

VANCE, the Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, has prudently declined to meet Judge SETTLE in joint debate, but the Republicans of the Old North State will settle him thoroughly, notwithstanding.

THE Democrats should choose some other representative than the common barnyard fowl. A hen never cackles until she has lain her egg; but the Democracy are always cackling about what they intend to do and never accomplish.

THE *Post* wants a "central Democratic club" organized in this city without delay. It is respectfully suggested that the members should wear a tweed uniform, out of compliment to the distinguished friend and associate of that party's candidate for President.

THE Democrats of Mercer county have resolved to make no party nominations this fall, but to support, instead, the ticket nominated by the "Independent Greenback" party. They support TILDEN on a hard-money platform and their county ticket on a soft-money one.

LIEUTENANT GRANT, it seems, was *not* promoted over the heads of his comrades. He was the senior second lieutenant of his regiment and was therefore the first in line of promotion. The story of favoritism in this case originated with those impartial judges of the independent press who invariably hang a man before trying him.

ISAAC W. STONE has been nominated for Senate by the Republicans of Warren and Venango counties, in place of W. S. MCMULLEN, the late Senator. Mr. STONE was formerly a member of the House, for several years, and is a man of great ability; nevertheless we hate to part with so good a Senator as Mr. MCMULLEN proved him self to be.

THE consumption of ice in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and other Eastern cities, this summer, as shown by the business statistics of dealers, has thus far exhibited an increase of from fifty to seventy-five per cent. over that of the corresponding time last year. The companies engaged in the retail trade have hard work to meet the demand.

"IN PAST years the people of the South have had thorough demonstration of the unfaithfulness of the Federal troops when the South are put."—*Courier Journal.*

What were they, and what are they? "The Federal troops" conquered the Confederate rebellion, but they have never, since the war, prevented or tried to prevent the Southern Democrats from voting. All that they have done has been to help secure to the Republicans of that section the right to vote, and protect them from the molestation of such cowardly wretches as those who at Carlisle, in Kentucky, on Independence Day, committed the wilful act of a Union officer to haul down the national flag from her own residence.

TILDEN is afraid to go into court to meet the sworn charges of the stockholders of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad concerning the unlawful appropriation of property held by him in trust for them. The suit is pending against him in the United States District Court of New York, and has been on the docket for months, and yet this great "reformer," who prates so loudly of honesty, and is so fierce in his denunciations of corruption and fraud, has persistently refused to file an answer, and is constantly begging for more time. The trial of the suit was, after many postponements, set down for the first of the present month, but TILDEN has now obtained another extension of time for filing his answer until mid-October. He is doubtless convinced that the charges against him will be sustained, hence his frantic desire for delay.

THE present outlook in Eastern Europe is not hopeful for the Servian arms, and the principal danger to the peace of the Great Powers now seems to lie in the possibility that if the Sclavonic Christians should be beaten, it may be at once difficult and dangerous for the Government of Russia to restrain its subjects from flying to the assistance of their fellow-Slavs in race and religion. The religious and fanatical feeling is perhaps the only popular feeling in Russia which even a Czar himself must bend to or break; for it is, in fact, the essence of his power, just as being recognized as the descendant of the Prophet is of that of the Sultan. Therein lies the chief peril of the situation; for otherwise Europe could look on with tranquility at least, if not in difference, and allow Servia and her allies to fight it out as best they can, but the cry, and let the "Eastern Question" be decided simply by *le droit du plus fort.*

A LEADING British medical journal propounds the question as to what is the earliest known application of the word "intoxicating" to alcoholic liquors. The well-known passage in MILTON is cited in answer to the query, besides two passages from the works of Sir D. LYNDESAY. In the first, "intoxicate" is used in the classical sense of to poison, or take poison; and in the second it is possibly used in the modern sense, though this cannot be considered decided. In neither case, however, is an alcoholic liquor said to be the agent causing the intoxication. It would be exceedingly interesting to know when, and by whom, the application of the word was first made to the liquors capable of inebriating, and seen to do so. The ancient Egyptians were aware that in wine there was *aliquid pestiferum*—something pestiferous; but who, in modern times, was the man that first called that something "intoxicating?"

The *Post* contemptuously compares the recent cold-blooded massacre of colored militiamen at Hamburg, Aiken county, South Carolina, to the late exhibition of lynch-law in New Jersey, saying:

"The mortality was about equal in both cases, the provocation essentially the same, although under dissimilar circumstances, and politics had about as much to do with one as with the other."

The sole "provocation" given by the negroes consisted in parading in honor of our Centennial Independence day, and in refusing to disperse at the order of two white men who drove up in a carriage. The militia had a perfect right to their arms, and the subsequent slaughter was so fiendishly atrocious that no attempt at defense is made by the local papers. It seems to have been reserved for the Democratic press of the North to attempt to palliate the infamy. The plain facts are that a regularly officered crowd of white Georgians invaded the sovereign State of South Carolina, interfered with its militia, attacked them in their own armory, captured them, and then butchered them in cold blood; and it is the peremptory duty of the Governor of that State to demand of the Governor of Georgia the surrender of the murderers, to the end that their speedy trial and prompt punishment may establish a precedent that will not soon be forgotten.

BOTH branches of Congress have passed the bill permitting Centennial exhibitors to sell portions of their exhibits without paying duties on the entire invoice, and it now only needs the President's signature to become a law. According to the Philadelphia *North American* the prospects are that a very large proportion of the articles on exhibition in the Exposition will be sold there, which will involve a much larger amount of money than any one has yet estimated. Very extensive sales have already been made, and for the time being Philadelphia is, under the influence of the Centennial, a vast trade mart, the proportions of which are increasing with each succeeding day. That paper says:

"It is as yet uncertain what effect the Exposition will have on the foreign import trade, as large numbers of the articles exhibited by foreigners will be duplicated to an indefinite extent. The domestic manufacturers will be benefited in this way also, especially our own, whose productions have already become better known than ever before. Taking the extraordinary fact above mentioned as a practical test of the real value of the Centennial to Philadelphia, it is evident that we have no reason to regret the millions of dollars we have spent in this enterprise, and we could better afford to go on engaging in similar bold ventures than to pause or go back into the old rut and plod along as before."

THE BLOODY SHIRT.

The Democrats of the House ran foul of an unexpected snag, in the debate on Saturday, when Mr. SMALLS (colored), of South Carolina, demanded the protection of the army for his defenseless brethren, who were subject to insult, intimidation, riot and murder, as was instanced in the case of the Hamburg military company, who found their graves in their attempt to celebrate, in a fitting way, the centenary of American independence. Mr. SMALLS is himself a negro; but he rendered great service in the war of the rebellion as a pilot, and he carried his own vessel into the Union lines, in the very earliest period of the Union war. A veteran himself, he has the right to speak for his people; and he vindicated their right to take part in the nation's hundredth birthday, by defending the innocent military company of Hamburg, who did nothing to justify the murderous attack made upon them, beyond the fact that they were colored and had arms in their hands. In the five minutes allowed him, in the debate on Saturday, he referred to the Hamburg massacre, and sent to the Clerk's desk a published letter of an eye-witness. Attempts were made to cut off the reading by points of order, but as Mr. SMALLS had the letter read as a portion of his remarks these efforts failed. The letter read was written to Mr. SMALLS by one of his constituents, and he had it published in a city paper, withholding the name of the writer for prudential reasons. Mr. COX denounced the introduction of the letter as an effort to make political capital, and expressed the belief that its statements were false. His remark that "the letter is indorsed by the gentleman from South Carolina, but who indorses him?" was received with expressions of disapprobation from the Republican side. Mr. SMALLS made a good point by rejoining to COX's unparliamentary inquiry, "I am indorsed by a constituency which sent me here by 13,000 majority;" and in answer to a demand for the name of the writer of the letter Mr. SMALLS replied, "Do you want the name so that another negro may be murdered?"

Mr. HARTRIDGE, of Georgia, had a great deal to say about the "chivalry" of a certain Southerner (General BUTLER, who headed the mob that attacked the Hamburg military company); but Mr. RAINEY, another colored Representative from South Carolina, exposed, with admirable irony, the "chivalry" in massacring unarmed men, mutilating their dead bodies, and destroying the household effects of their families. He charged that nowhere would men be permitted to drive a wagon through the ranks of a military procession, and because a South Carolina militia company would not break ranks to permit two chivalric gentlemen of ancient ancestry to pass, the surrender of their arms was demanded by persons who had no right to make the demand, and no authority to receive the surrender, and they were shot down by an armed mob because they dared to refuse. Mr. RAINEY's speech was delivered with great earnestness and fervor, and was listened to with marked attention. The Democrats, fearing to permit the debate to continue, carried an adjournment; but the debate has proved that the Southern negroes are equal to the occasion in the forum, if not in the field; and that the Southern "chivalry" cannot practice their murderous arts upon the negroes of the South without being compelled to answer for it. Sunset Cox may cry out "bloody shirt" until his throat is hoarse, but so long as the facts remain, the "bloody shirt" will continue to wave. The Hamburg massacre cannot be ignored, nor thrown out of consideration by charges of demagogism. It is, in itself, a bloody, indisputable fact—a vile, disgraceful fact, that must be upon continual judgment against the Democracy who apologize for it. Better to acknowledge it than to extenuate and sustain it. The very occurrence of such a disgraceful fact, with the United States forces still on South Carolina ground, is proof of what outrages would follow the withdrawal of those forces. There can be no substantial peace in the South that is not maintained by force of arms; and the defeat of such demagogues as Sunset COX that the troops should be removed, is but the first step towards deluging South Carolina in innocent blood, that the Democrats may establish a reign of terror, and substitute lynch law for the law of order.

THE recent international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association at Toronto, Canada, was a notable gathering, delegates representing fifty-two States and provinces having been in attendance. The New York *Mail* furnishes some interesting statistics concerning the progress of the association during the past year. Returns were received from 789 societies, being 212 more than have ever reported in any previous year, and, despite the financial depression, an increase of $128,812 is shown in the valuation of buildings, the total being $1,862,993, as against $1,734,150 a year ago. There are also forty five associations whose building funds aggregate $232,392, has making a total property valuation of $2,095,385. Of the 789 societies reporting, 703 have a membership aggregating 89,933. Other interesting items are as follows: The annual current expenses reported by 388 amount to $304,600; 287 keep open reading rooms, and 169 of these report a daily attendance of 10 273; 226 own libraries, numbering 173,-.01 volumes; and of these 177 are valued at $162,311; 62 own furniture, whose estimated value is $167,278; 68 provide situations, and 62 have found employment for 9, 182 persons; 261 observed the day of prayer in November; 86 daily prayer meetings are held; 520 hold regular weekly prayer meetings; 140 held 225 open air meetings per week; 135 other weekly meetings in jails, hospitals, school houses and elsewhere have been held by 460 associations; 200 conduct a weekly Bible class, and 145 report an average weekly attendance of 5,-859. In this enumeration the statistics relating to the thirty-nine German speaking associations are not included. One hundred and six persons are acting as general secretaries and agents of the various associations, and of the State and International Committees. In five provinces, thirty-six States, one Territory and the District of Columbia, the Executive Committee is represented by corresponding members. Under their auspices and in connection with the State and Provincial Committees with which, in Canada and in eighteen States, they are associated, two provincial and eighteen State conventions have been held the past year. At these twenty conventions 393 associations were represented by 1,439 delegates, being more than double the number of associations and four times the number of delegates present at the Richmond Convention last summer. At every one of these conventions the Executive Committee was represented and the international work explained and advocated. Special mention was made in the report of the Executive Committee of the important services rendered by our fellow-townsman, Mr. THOMAS K. CREE, whose recent tour through the South has done much to awaken a new interest in the movement in that section. In this tour twenty-two cities and towns were visited, 7,396 miles traveled, 203 meetings held and many associations revived, reorganized or newly formed. Delegates from a number of these Southern societies were in attendance at the Toronto Convention. Among other notable successes of the year was the work done among the railroad employees of the country. Along the 80,000 miles of American railroads 800,000 men are employed, who are subjected to great temptations, and of whom many are out of the reach of the organized churches. The Christian associations have entered this field and have organized reading rooms and branch societies at many central points. As the *Mail* justly observes: "Taken altogether, this Christian association movement is one whose activity, progress and faithfulness may well challenge admiration and provoke to similar good works many thousands of apathetic church members who appear to think that Christianity consists mainly in taking thinks easy in the pews."

THERE is nothing so inexorable as the logic of facts. The free trade argument has always been that protection inevitably tended to increase prices, and free trade to reduce them. When, owing to the free trade policy of the Canadian Government, the only sugar refinery of the Dominion was closed, the anti-tariff advocates claimed that the price of sugar would be lowered. A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, however, whose position in commercial circles is said to be a guarantee of his knowledge and reliability, states that while, at this time, last year, the refinery supplied white crushed sugar at eight to eight and a quarter cents per pound, yellow from seven and a quarter to eight cents, and ground or granulated at eight and a half cents, not only has the promised reduction under free trade failed to be realized, but that while raw and yellow sugars have remained at the same figures, granulated sugar has advanced from eight and a half to ten cents, and it is difficult to get orders filled even at the latter figure.

MORE heavy failures in England are reported by telegraph. There are hard times everywhere, and our own country is certainly no worse off than Europe. A late number of the London *Economist* states that the total transactions of the Clearing House there for the year ending April 30th—which fairly indicates the financial condition of the commercial world, that city being the principal business capital of all nations—were £5,407,-243,000, against £6,013,299,000 in the year 1874-5, a decrease of £606,056,000, or more than ten per cent. Since the year ending April 30, 1873, transactions had not decreased at all until the last year, in which they declined; prior to 1873 they had increased steadily for five years. Commenting on these facts, the New York *Tribune* observes:

"All these coincidences, and many others which every student may observe, are not the effect of chance. Neither has disaster in any one civilized country, however severe, been potent enough to produce this widespread prostration of commerce, extending to nearly every civilized land, continuing with little abatement since the failure of European banks in 1873. Our disasters, more severe than that of any other country, was not the cause, for the blow fell on Germany before it did on this side of the ocean. Had the disorder been mainly in any one country, other nations would soon have recovered from its effects. It is plain, therefore, that we now have a great ebb tide of commerce, in which, though some countries suffer more than others, all share to some extent, and of which the causes must be sought in forces operating not in one country alone. What are those causes? The wisest will acknowledge that they are not yet able to define them. It is not unlikely that careful study of the statistics of different countries for the past ten years may in some degree make them clear."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Ten chords of sheet music were sold for old paper recently.

New Yorkers are feeling blue on account of Yellow Jack.

It is the heated term, and heated terms are used concerning it.

The great American rhyme fiend is unusually enterprising just now.

They are shipping lumber in large quantities from Michigan to Liverpool.

This prolonged hot weather will presently breed tornadoes and water spouts and floods.

Organ grinders are still met with occasionally, but the heat seems to have melted the monkeys.

Delaware is a sweet little State. She materialized 5,710,000 quarts of strawberries this season.

Kansas expects to export over 20,000,000 bushels of wheat, this season, against 12,-000,000 last year.

It was so hot yesterday that the perspiration oozed out of even the wooden Indians in front of the cigar stores.

Notwithstanding the intense heat, the balls froze several times last evening during a billiard match in this city.

It cost $1,000,000 to whip the Seminoles, and it will cost double that amount before the present Sioux war is ended.

The Seventh Cavalry has a gap in its heroic ranks wider and more bloody than any recorded in the annals of war.

Unthrift. Over three hundred thousand acres of land are advertised to be sold for taxes in Beaufort county, South Carolina.

A life of Tilden by Colonel Cook, of the Utica (N. Y.) *Observer*, is announced. The author is celebrated for fine obituary writing.

Mrs. Custer is left absolutely alone in the world, having neither father, mother, brother, sister nor child, and now no husband.

Nemesis. A Mississippi murderer has just come to grief in Texas, having been tracked for eight years by the sister of his victim.

Yesterday was the kind of a day when a man delights to sit in the shade with a lemonade and a cigar, and watch somebody else run after a street car.

Economy. The saving in the money paid out by the American people to foreign steamship lines will amount to ten or fifteen millions, this year.

Æsthetic suicide. In Brooklyn the other day a wearied man chose a hot-house as the scene of his leap in the dark, and hanged himself amid the flowers.

Georgia has some forty cotton mills, which in nearly every instance paid a dividend during the past year, while many New England mills were running at a loss.

A drowned man's body was found in the Troy reservoir the other day, and the discovery has proved worth thousands of dollars to the lager bier dealers of that city.

Reports from all parts of the country show that the yield of cereals will be very large, some of the States reporting extraordinary surpluses of wheat, oats, rye and barley.

Passenger travel has fallen off greatly this summer, notwithstanding the Centennial Exhibition and the cheap excursion rates which have been made to it from all over Europe.

The latest invention is a steam velocipede which is said to answer admirably. The engine is heated with petroleum, and, being placed on the two back wheels, does not interfere with the convenience of the driver.

The Empire Car Works Company, of York, this State, have received a contract for 400 freight cars, designed for use on the Texas Pacific Railroad. The work will commence at once and will employ several hundred hands for some months.

The tramp has ceased to be an individual in the West and Northwest. He has become an army. He marches in columns of hundreds, stops railroad trains, seizes property, frightens peaceful folk out of their wits, and is worse than the voracious locust or the gregarious grasshopper.

An eminent physician says that sweet oil is not only an antidote to the bite of the rattlesnake, but "will cure poison of any kind, both on man and beast." The patient must take a spoonful of it internally, and bath the wound, for a cure. To cure a horse it takes eight times as much as for a man.

A firm in Boston have lately received some remarkably large and heavy sides of sole leather. Two of them weighed severally 112 pounds and 105 pounds, and measured nearly eleven feet in length, and the thickness of them ranged from five-eighths to one inch. They were made from the skins of Calcutta buffalos.

Here is something new. An ingenious Yankee has invented a "flash torch" for use in political processions. The bowl of the lamp is packed with cotton to prevent the oil from dripping, and a small tube runs down through the handle with a mouthpiece conveniently placed, by blowing through which a column of flame can be thrown several feet into the air.

PERSONAL.

Mark Twain is to receive $200 a night, during the approaching lecture season, for lectures composed of selections from his own books.

Colonel Robert A. Douglas, son of the late Senator, will probably be the Republican nominee for Congress from the Fifth North Carolina district.

The New York *Evening Post* adjudges Howell's article in the July *Atlantic* to be "eminently the best literary outgrowth of the Centennial Exhibition."

The Empress Eugenie is expected at Saratoga during the month of August. She will find the mineral water there endowed with a thoroughly republican indifference to consequences.

A brother of Charles Bradlaugh has just been converted from atheism to Protestantism, and is holding open-air meetings in London, which are said to be fully as interesting as those held by Moody and Sankey.

A South Carolina man, who has watched the matter, says that three-fourths of the duels that have been fought or arranged for in the South since the war were about females, and that most of the fools had the title of "major."

William Emerson Baker, the eccentric Boston millionaire, has just given a farm of fifty acres and $50,000 in cash to ex Governor Gaston and five other trustees for the purpose of forming a college of cookery and bakery.

One touch of avarice makes the whole world kin. An old woman, named Bridget Curtin, who for some years kept an apple stand in New York city, recently died without making a will, leaving some $5,000 to her credit in various city savings banks. The old lady, while she lived, did not appear to have a solitary relative or friend in the world, but the story of the bank books was no sooner announced than over thirty persons came forward claiming to be her blood relatives, among the rest a number of prominent Democratic office-holders and politicians.

MAGAZINES FOR AUGUST.

HARPER.

Harper's Magazine for August contains the entire sixth book of George Eliot's "Daniel Deronda;" the second part of the anonymous serial story, "A Woman Hater;" the third part of Mrs. Craik's old-fashioned love story, "The Laurel Bush;" more of Julian Hawthorne's "Garth," and three excellent short stories. The beautifully illustrated paper on Wellesley College, which opens the number, is a part of our Centennial Exposition, so far as woman's education is concerned—this institution being the first to adopt the same educational standard that has been adopted in colleges for young men, and being, in some æsthetic features, superior to the latter. John W. Chadwick contributes a thrilling account of "The Battle of Long Island," which is effectively illustrated. Mr. Holly's fourth paper on "Modern Dwellings" is devoted to furniture, and is profusely illustrated. William L. Stone contributes an exceedingly interesting illustrated paper on "Saratoga Springs." In the brief historical sketch, by Miss Susan F. Cooper, of Rear Admiral William Branford Shubrick, there are reprinted some of the most spirited incidents in our naval history. All cultivated readers remember "Rab and his Friends," by John Brown, of Edinburgh. In this number they will find an admirable portrait of the author, with some characteristic verses by James T. Fields. William Gibson contributes a beautiful poem, "Hymn to Freya." The Easy Chair discusses political mass meetings in Presidential campaigns, takes us among the transcendentalist of Brook Farm, and gathers some hopeful indications from the general retrospect of our political history. The other editorial departments are as full and interesting as usual.

THE GALAXY.

The *Galaxy* for August touches upon history, political economy, gastronomy, music, science, society and fiction. The leading article, which is by Mr. John Austin Stevens, shows the important part taken by New York in the first Congress. The solid article entitled "Reforming the World" takes into consideration whether the elevation of mankind is to be brought about by law and religion or by the aid of certain other means proposed by the very ingenious author, Dr. Conn, who, though the son of a venerable missionary of the Sandwich Islands, does not take a strictly missionary view of the subject. Lady Blanche Murphy contributes a sketch of the German watering places and the interesting scenes and characters one meets at Ems and Baden, etc., in the height of the fashionable season. "The Dutch Conquest of Holland" is the title of an article upon the dikes and canals and machinery by which the amphibious Hollanders have struggled with the North Sea for the possession of their water-logged country. "King Cole and His Bald," by Richard Grant White, is a delightful article on violins. Professor Siddons continues his "Souvenirs of a Man of Letters," with a series of anecdotes of life in London and experiences in the English civil and diplomatic service. Under the title of "A Gastronomical Dialogue," we find a curious, piquant and valuable article upon the science of eating, arranged in the form of a dialogue between an American and a Frenchman. "An Old New Yorker" presents a sketch of clubs and clubbing in New York and elsewhere, and Mr. Frederick Whitaker gives the history of the development of the rifle movement in America and Europe. In the department of recreation we have an instalment of William Black's latest story, "Madcap Violet," and two uncommonly good short stories—"A Brand from the Burning," by Edgar Fawcett, and a modern society story, entitled "Beauty and the Beast," by Francis Ellington Leupp. Joaquin Miller contributes one of his fantastic and surprising poems, and there is also a fine poem by Maurice Thompson. The departments of Science, Literature, and Art notes are even more than usually fresh and varied.

RECORD OF THE YEAR.

The August number of this new magazine opens with a portrait from steel of Commodore Vanderbilt, and besides the valuable diary of current events contains, among two hundred other articles, the following of special interest: Dethronement of Abdul Aziz Kahn; annecdotes of A. T. Stewart; a charming article on the "Bohemians" in America, in which Fitz Green Hallock, Walt. Whitman, William Winter, Edgar Allen Poe and others are considered; the beautiful Cleopatra poems by Lizzie and Collier; the Danish hymn sung at the funeral of Hans Christian Andersen; McDermott's touching poem "O! do not sing that song again;" platforms of all the political State conventions; Harrison's great speech in Congress on the Marine Band; Stonewall Jackson's poem "My Wife and Child;" Victor Hugo on amnesty; opening of the Philadelphia Centennial; Whittier's Centennial Hymn and "May;" youth and its troubles.

BALLOU.

A delightful number of *Ballou's Magazine* for August. It is so light, so breezy and cheerful that it is just what is needed in warm weather to make people forget the heat and discomforts of the season. The stories are of the best, the poetry excellent and the illustrations finely and well executed. It is the best publication of its class in the country.

Democratic Corruption Fund.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Friday says: Two items of information which have reached us during the last twenty-four hours show that the Democrats are determined to make a bold and desperate fight for this State in October. The first is that they *purpose making a general assessment on the Democracy of all the Western States for money to use in Indiana*, and the second is this way to raise a very large sum. The second is that Mr. Tilden intends to send out here six or eight chosen men, skilled in all the arts and devices of New York politics, to assist in organizing the party and running the campaign. This information was brought to us from sources that leave no doubt of its general trustworthiness. If Republicans suppose that the Democracy intend to abandon this State in October without a struggle, they are making a fatal mistake. The Democrats intend nothing of the sort. They will not waste much effort on Ohio or any other Western State, but they will make a most determined struggle in Indiana. Our friends may as well understand this and make their arrangements accordingly. The Democracy understand that as we do the importance of carrying Indiana in October, if within the limit of possibility for them to do so, and they will spare no labor or expense to accomplish it.

When such a small politician as Mr. Sunset Cox makes himself offensively prominent by asking why 3,000 troops are kept in the South, he should be treated to precisely the crushing answer flung back in his teeth by the Boston *Transcript*: "To prevent, if possible, the murder of peaceful American citizens by men as murderous as the Sioux, who have embarked in the project of making the South nearly a unit for the Presidential candidate Mr. Cox lost his Speakership to oppose the nomination of at St. Louis, at the command of Tammany's chief, John Kelly," such a slinger as that would silence most men. It may only make the little demagogue to whom it is addressed more insolent and more impertinent.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jr., Vice President; A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert Schmertz,
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PITTSBURGH, June 30, 1876.
CITY TAXES, 1876.
Notice is her by given that the duplicates for City, Poor, School and Business Taxes and Water Rents for the year 1876 have been placed in my hands for collection by the several persons authorized to assess the same.
A discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed on all Taxes and Water Rents paid on or before August 1st, 1876.
All Taxes and Water Rents remaining unpaid after August 1st, 1876, will be placed in the hands of collectors, with 10 per cent. added for expenses of collection. For the accommodation of taxpayers the office will remain open on Saturdays until 8 o'clock P.M.
Statements of amount of taxes will be furnished on application at desk No. 1. When parties desire to pay water rents, the name of the owner of the property against which the water rent is assessed should be stated.
C. L. MAGEE,
TTHS City Treasurer.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
James Prescot & Sons,
CHIMNEY SWEEPS.
We also set Grates and do Job Bricklaying. Also, sell the Magic Cooking Range, the best in the market. We warrant to fix any Smoky Chimney. We have also a Patent Chimney to prevent Chimneys from blowing. All orders left at No. 19 ISABELLA STREET, or at the Mill Head of the Suspension Bridge, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. S. S. BAIR'S
MERCHANTS' DINING ROOMS,
NO. 146 THIRD AVENUE,
(Second door from Central Hotel, above Smithfield street). Now open and fully prepared to accommodate the public. Meals served or Orders promptly regularly and punctually—especially.
TTHS MRS. BAIR'S Attention.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information, should call at Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., Rooms 6 and 7, Fourth and G streets, or Fifth Avenue Pittsburgh.
Sun&Fri

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
CHESTER, PA.
SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 21.
Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics and English. Careful attention to the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 128 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
COL. THOS. HYATT,
President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
Nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

DRY GOODS.
G. SCHLEITER,
89
Market Street.
NEW GOODS.
LINEN SUITS,
OVERSKIRTS,
JACKETS,
LINEN DUSTERS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
We have opened a new and complete line of Anthony Guinet's Celebrated
Black Cachemere Silks,
Which for price, quality, color and durability, will surpass anything ever offered, at $1 00, $1 12 1-2, $1 25, $1 37 1-2, $1 50, $1 62 1-2, $1 75 and $2 00.
Black and White Striped and Barred Silks. Dark Seal Brown, Navy Blue and Dark Green Dress Silks, at bottom prices.
BLACK CACHEMERES
We have a complete line and better value than any we have sold heretofore, from 37 1-2c to $1 50. We mention as a special bargain 46-inch wide goods, beautiful shade and all wool, at $1 00.
We are offering the most decided bargains in Plain, Plaid and Fancy
Dress Goods.
PLAIN, STRIPED AND BARRED
Hernanis AND Grenadines.
We have made sweeping reductions in the prices of these goods, and offer them from 25 to 50 per cent cheaper than last week's prices, for the purpose of closing out the entire stock. An early examination will amply repay persons desiring to purchase.
Domestic Goods,
Muslins and Prints cheaper than ever. Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Embroidery, Ladies' Hose, Men's Socks and Underwear, and a full line of
KID GLOVES,
VERY CHEAP.
G. Schleiter,
89
Market Street.
WSTTHS

BUSINESS CHANCES.
DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that T. F. Chalfant and J. J. Speck, doing business at the St. Charles Hotel as CHALFANT & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. T. F. Chalfant retiring. All accounts due to and by said firm will be settled by the remaining partner, who will continue the business at the St. Charles Hotel, corner Third avenue and Wood street.
T. F. CHALFANT,
J. J. SPECK.
Pittsburgh, July 7, 1876.
In retiring from the firm of Chalfant & Co., I take this opportunity of thanking my many friends for the patronage so liberally bestowed on me, and would respectfully ask a continuance of the same for my successor.
T. F. CHALFANT.
ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
J. J. SPECK, Proprietor.
C. H. CHALFANT, Manager.
This Hotel is centrally located and convenient for commercial travelers. Good, large, airy Sample Room. Rates $2 50 per day.
GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
Statement of Condition of the Com'py. JANUARY 1ST, 1876.

Cash Capital	$ 500,000 00	
Reserve for Re-Insurance	515,853 37	
Reserve for Losses under adjustment	78,138 07	
Net Surplus	616,159 88	
	$1,710,151 32	

INVESTMENT OF ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$ 171,936 51
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate	715,700 00
United States Bonds (market value)	580,275 00
Bonds of the City of New York and Brooklyn, (market value)	47,845 00
Bank Stock (market value)	5,540 00
Loans, secured by Collaterals	33,542 48
Real Estate	50 487 24
Interest and Rents Accrued, January 1st, 1876	19,664 46
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	70,049 40
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Home Office	3,410 13
	$1,710,151 32

JOHN D. BIGGERT, Agent,
TuF Office, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MACK'S PATENT INJECTORS
OR BOILER FEEDERS,
For Locomotive and Stationary Boilers.
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co
Are quite easily managed and perfectly reliable.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
Corner Third and Wood Streets.
TTHS

DRY GOODS.
1876.
STOCK JUST A
WITH LOW
WM. SEMPL
Dress Goods.
We respectfully invite attention to our Dress Goods Department, which is never allowed to run down at any season of the year, and will now be found just as attractive as ever, and prices lower nowhere in any part of the United States.
New Fresh Goods on every counter.
New lines of Black Alpacas and Mohairs, every grade.
Black Wool, all wool and Silk Warp Cashmeres.
Black Thibet and Tamise Cloths, Crape Cloths and Bombazines.
NEW COLORS.
Newest shades in Colored Alpacas, all grades.
Newest shades in Colored Poplins, all widths.
Newest shades in Colored Mohairs.
Latest styles in Summer Plaids, at all prices.
Latest styles in Summer Striped Goods.
Latest styles and shades in Brocaded Goods.
FOR SUMMER.
Plain Black Hernanis and Grenadines.
Elegant line in Checked Grenadines, in newest and latest cloth shades.
Plain and Brocaded Pongees and Mohairs.
Plain and Plaid Cashmeres.
Handsome patterns in Plaid Deboges.
BLACK SILKS.
Extra good bargains in our lines of Black Silks in every grade and quality—Colored Silks, all grades and new shades only. Fancy and Mourning Silks, and elegant cloth shades in Brocaded Silks.
All shades and lowest to finest grades in Linens and Grass Cloths, Batiste Cloths, Plain Lawns, Cambrics, &c.
LIGHT GOODS.
Fancy Fringed and Bordered Lawns and Chintzes. Plaid Chintzes in Navy Blue and Brown, with plain shades to match.
The very best possible value in Cassimeres, Cloths and Jeans for Mens and Boys' wear.
Special inducements for this month.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRAT
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRAT
ASHWORTH AND CLARK'S O.

SUMMER RESORTS.
COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.
Send for prices, &c., to GEO. J. BOLTON, Proprietor Bolton's Washington Hotel, Chestnut st., Phil.
BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA
MOUNTAIN RESORT.
Terms $10 per week. Send for descriptive circular.
W. H. WILKINSON & CO., Proprietors.
MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
Cambria county, Pa. This delightful Summer Resort will be opened for the reception of guests June 15, 1876. Situated on the top of the Allegheny Mountains, no more healthful place can be found anywhere. For terms, &c., address
J. D. McCLELLAN, Superintendent.
MONMOUTH HOUSE,
Spring Lake Beach, Monmouth Co., N J
This new and Magnificent Seaside Hotel will be open JUNE 8, 1876.
Containing 250 handsomely furnished rooms; gas, elevator, electric bells and all the modern conveniences.
Ample capacity for 500 guests without crowding.
The Hotel is 200 feet from the beach; surf bathing is unsurpassed on the coast, while a magnificent sheet of water in front of the house, called Sarandah Inland, a sounding in fish and splendid for rowing and sailing.
A superior band of music will be in attendance the entire season (four months.)
Hot, Cold and Fresh Water Baths in the Building.
1½ hours from New York city, 2½ hours from Philadelphia, without change, by Railroad.
For circulars apply at the St. Cloud Hotel, Philadelphia, or at the Monmouth Hotel.
J. MULLIN & MCKINNIE, Proprietors.
G. W. MULLIN, of St. Cloud Hotel, Phil

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, July 17, 1876.

The week opened quietly in monetary circles, and for the most part financial affairs moved along without any especial features of interest to note. There is beginning to be a considerable demand from the country districts for money to move the wool clip, which has been marketed to such an extent as to call a considerable volume of currency from the city banks into the country. Notwithstanding the policy of caution which wool buyers are adhering to in their operations this season, there is a fair prospect of a general movement of the clip of this section at present prices. This will afford temporary employment to a large share of the idle funds in the banks here, and has done so already to some extent. It has not, however, produced the effect of tightening the money market, and borrowers of good standing are readily accommodated at former rates. Currency is rather scarce, while Eastern exchange is abundant. There is still some scarcity of small change, but the action of Congress on the Silver bill has apparently extinguished the premium on subsidiary silver, the prospect of relief seeming to be sufficient by itself to produce that effect.

—The Silver bill as agreed to by both Houses of Congress authorizes $20,000,000 silver change, or token currency, over and above the sum required to redeem the fractional paper currency. There is a limit to the whole coinage of $50,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury is left free to purchase the bullion with any money in the Treasury at his command, and to pay out the silver change in the ordinary course of business, or to exchange it for Treasury or national bank notes, without being required to hold or cancel the greenbacks thus received. Where the exchange is made for or in redemption of fractional currency, the latter is to be covered into the sinking fund. The limit of $50,000,000 is based on the calculation that of the $45,000,000 or $45,000,000 fractional currency outstanding when the operation began in April, about $30,000,000 will come in for redemption, and adding the present authority for $20,000,000, will reach the required volume of token silver currency. In this connection we copy from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* the following synopsis of the legislation with regard to the legal tender functions of silver coin:

By the law of April, 1792, the "dollars or units," the half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes and half dimes were each and all legal tender for any sum whatever.

The law of January, 1837, reduced the weights of all the above silver coins, but specified that they should still all be legal tender for any sum whatever.

By the law of March, 1851, the three cent pieces were made legal tender for no more than 30 cents.

By the law of February, 1853, all silver coins *less than one dollar* were made a legal tender for no more than $5.

By the law of March, 1862, the silver Spanish quinar dollars, the *five dollars* of Peru and Bolivia, 897 fineness and 415 grains in weight, were made receivable at the Treasury by sale for all debts and dues at 80 cents.

The law of February, 1873, authorized the coinage of "trade dollars," but did not make them legal tenders at all.

—The following are recent New York quotations in gold for coins and bullion:

	Buying.	Selling.
American trade dollars	.85	.87
American silver (fifths and half dollars)	.89	.90
American silver (dimes and half dimes)	.89	.90
Mexican dollars, old style	.86	.87
Mexican dollars, new style	.86	.87
English silver	4.80	4.86
Five francs	.93	.96
Thalers	.69	.71
English sovereigns	4.80	4.86
Twenty francs	3.86	3.95
Spanish doubloons	15.80	16.10
Mexican doubloons	15.50	15.75
Silver bars (999 fine)	1.04	1.06
Fine gold bars	Par@¼	per cent.

—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* has the following bankruptcy list. Creditors have forced Peirce & Whaling, hardware dealers, Milwaukee, Wis., into bankruptcy. A Pittsburgh house told paper against the firm for $400,000, and the other creditors swell the amount to $600,000. Judge Dyer has appointed Augustus C. Cady assignee. Sand-bar, custom-house, ordering him to take an inventory of the property and sell it for the benefit of the creditors.

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 111¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Money closed easy at 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4½ per cent. Customs receipts $384,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $199,000. Clearings $17,000,000. Sterling exchange 483@484.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 111¾, with sales during the day at 111¾. Carrying rates 2@3 per cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds strong and higher, with St. Paul and Northwestern as the favorites. State bonds dull. Stocks dull and generally a fraction lower. Kansas and Northern Pacific specially strong and rose from 5% to 7. Other changes were too slight to call for remark. Transactions 40,000 shares, including Pacific Mail, 2,000 Western Union, 15,500 Lake Shore, 4,000 Ohio and Mississippi and 6,800 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

W. U. Telegraph	97¾@98	Rock Island	108½
Quicksilver	15	St. Paul	48¾
Do. preferred	35	Do. preferred	71¾
Pacific Mail	25	Toledo & Wabash	7¾
Mariposa	8	Do. preferred	3
Do. preferred	15	Wabash	3¾
Adams Express	110½	Terre Haute	3
Wells-Fargo Ex	84½	Do. preferred	10½
American Express	57½	Western Union	97¾@98
U. S. Express	74½	Do. preferred	108¾
New York Central	102¾	Chicago & Mississippi	19½
Erie	13¾	Del. & Lacka'na	85½
Do. preferred	20¾	Atlantic & P. Tel	18¾
Harlem	135	Illinois Central	87½
Do. preferred	133	Atlantic & P. pref.	25
Michigan Central	34¾	Indiana Central	8½
Panama	133	Burlington & Q	117
Lake Shore	69¾	Hannibal & St. Joe.	14
Illinois Central	97½	Do. preferred	31
Cleveland & Pitts.	91¾	Central Pac. bonds	106¾
Northwestern	42¾	Union Pac. bonds	103
Do. preferred	69¾	Do. land grant	102
C. C. C. & I	42¾	Do. sink'g fund	85½
N. J. Central	72¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120	10-40's, registered	117¾
5-20's, 1865, coupons	119¾	10-40's, coupons	118½
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	New 5's, registered	113¾
5-20's, 1867	119¾	Currency 6's	125¾
5-20's, 1868	119¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	40¾	Virginia, old	28
Tennessee, new	40¾	Missouri 6's	103½
Virginia, new	28		

LONDON, July 17, 5 P. M.—The bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £370,000. Consols 93¾ for money and 93 13-16 for account. U. S. 5-20's, 1865, 106; do 1867, 109; 10-40's, 108¾; new 5's, 109¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 92¾, Erie 13¾, Illinois Central 97½, Mexican 25. Robert Mines and Albergh Brother & Co., merchants, have failed. Liabilities not stated. Gilbert Wright & Clarke, wholesale hosiers, have also failed. Liabilities £50,000.

PARIS, July 17.—Rentes 105 francs 30 centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 17.—United States bonds—New 5's 103¾.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—Gold 111¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 548.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, July 17, 1876. }

Only a moderate volume of business was transacted in commercial circles to-day, and the general aspect of affairs in trade remained unchanged. Corn and oats continued strong under the reduced volume of the supply, but no quotable advance was made in prices. Flour was a little easier on spring wheat brands and we reduce quotations 25c on Minnesotas and Wisconsins. In produce the principal changes were the reduction in apples, potatoes and other vegetables, while butter was strong and higher. Provisions were unchanged. In groceries there was another sharp advance quoted in sugars, prices being ½@¾c higher than last reported. Other lines of trade were quiet and unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city, since our last, are as follows: Flour, bbls..... 607 Apples, bbls..... 113
Corn, bus..... 215 Cheese, bxs..... 168
Oats, bus..... 2,100 Butter, pkgs..... 29
Potatoes, bus..... 60 Bacon, pcs..... 975
Barley, bus..... 27

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The sluggish feeling and limited volume of business in the grain trade continue unchanged. Wheat is easy and rather nominal. We quote at $1 23@1 25 per bushel for prime Indiana red winter; $1 19@1 20 for Ohio and Pennsylvania; lower grades very hard to sell at any price, ruling nominally at 90@$1. Corn is fairly firm with a light supply. We heard of sales of five cars prime Kansas shelled at 60c. For ordinary grades we quote shelled at 55@56c for prime yellow; 53@54c for high mixed; 51@53c for low mixed. Eat is quiet at 36@36c for prime yellow; 34@35c for mixed. Oats unchanged, but show any special tendency toward higher prices to-day and the market is rather easy. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 33@33c; white do 35@36c; Western white 37@38c. Barley is out of market and quotations are wholly nominal at 75c@1 00, as to quality. Rye is quiet but firm at 75@80c per bushel. Nobody sales reported above quotations.

FLOUR—The market continues easy in sympathy with wheat, and prices were 25c off on prime spring brands. The rates current are as follows: For the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 ₰ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₰ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flour are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $8 75@7 00; white wheat $7 50@7 75. Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 50; Minnesota $6 50@7 00; fancy St. Louis $7 00@7 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour $6 25@7 00; white do $7 25@7 50; Graham meal $5 ₰ barrel; kegs $3 00; rye flour $5 00 ₰ barrel.

HAY—The market is still quiet but steady, with quotations for baled hay on track nominal. Quotations for loose hay from wagons range from $13 00@15 00 per ton for prime down to $9 00@10 00 for common. The business in baled is chiefly from store, at a basis of $15 00@16 00 per ton for prime timothy. We quote baled hay on track as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $16 00@16 50 ₰ ton; No. 2 $14 00@15 00; upland prairie $8 00@9 00.

MILL FEED—The market is dull and depressed. We quote bran at $13 00@13 50 per ton; seconds and shipstuffs $13 00@15 00; middlings $16 00@17 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Receipts are quite large, and, with a light demand, prices underwent a sharp decline. We quote at $1 25@2 50 for choice; $1 00@2 00 for common.

BEANS—There is little or no demand and prices are almost entirely nominal at 90c@$1 00 per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—The supply was considerably reduced to-day, and a considerable demand for choice grades being developed this morning, the market made a sharp advance. Grades that were offered at 16c on Saturday were held at 18c to-day, and for some extra choice fresh butter 20c was the asking price. Lower grades did not participate fully in the advance, being in abundant supply, but showed some increased firmness. We quote choice packed in tubs and boxes at 18@20c ₰ lb; prime 14@16c; low grades nominally 10@13c.

CHEESE—There is a steady but rather quiet market at unchanged prices. We quote new Ohio factory at 8@9½c for choice; 6@7½c for common to good.

DRIED FRUITS—Continue sluggish and nominal, with little or nothing doing. We quote common to choice apples at 4@6c; sliced 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12½@13c; peeled 13@14c; evaporated peaches 15@20c. Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 20@23c. Cherries, pitted, 20@22c; unpitted 8@9c ₰ lb.

EGGS—The demand is still rather slow and the market is quite. We quote strictly fresh at 15@16c ₰ dozen.

FEATHERS—Are dull with only a small jobbing business at 50@57½c ₰ lb for prime.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Prices are easy with no active demand. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, in bushel boxes, $1 50; lower grades, ₰ bushel, 25@50c; cabbage $1 75@2 00 ₰ barrel; cucumbers $1 50 ₰ bushel; cherries $2 50@3 00 ₰ bushel; raspberries $3 50@4 00 ₰ bushel; blackberries $3 50@4 00 ₰ bushel; whortleberries $1 50 ₰ bucket; peaches $2 50@3 50 ₰ box.

HONEY—The market is quiet and steady with domestic ruling at 20@22c ₰ lb; new California 15@18c ₰ lb.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and steady. We quote live chickens at 60@65c ₰ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—Receipts of new potatoes are more liberal and rather in excess of the demand at former quotations. Under this influence the market became easier and prices made a material decline. We quote prime at $1 25@1 75 per barrel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18@22c ₰ gallon for prime country stock; 13c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The market moved along steadily with a fair trade for the season in the leading staples. Prices are steady and unchanged in all respects. Receipts are moderate.

BACON—The market is firm. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 9½c ₰ pound; short rib sides 12¼c; clear sides 12½c.

CURED AND CRUSH HAMS—Hams were firm at 15c ₰ lb for extra sugar cured canvassed. BREAKFAST bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 14½c. Sugar cured shoulders, canvassed, were firm, being quotable at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 13c. Beef tongues, ₰ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The market was easy and lower. We quote refined lard in tierces 12½c ₰ lb; in half-bbls 13¼c ₰ lb; in buckets 13½c ₰ lb; in 5-lb caddies 14½c ₰ lb; in 3-lb pails 13¼c ₰ lb; in 5-lb pails 15c ₰ lb; in 6-lb pails 15½c ₰ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra 90c per gallon; No. 1 at 80@85c ₰ gallon; No. 2 at 65@70c; miners' oil, white winter, 60c; yellow winter 57c.

MESS PORK—There was a steady feeling with light business at $21 50@22 00 ₰ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city rendered, $7@7½c ₰ lb; country do 7@7½c ₰ lb.

Groceries

A fairly active trade was done in the leading staples, with the advancing movement in sugars still in the ascendant. Another sharp advance of ¼@⅝c is reported on standard brands and softs, since last week, making an advance of fully ½c within the past ten days. We also note a rapid and sharp advance in lemons, which is reported below. Other staples are steady and unchanged. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₰ lb.	*Sugars.*	₰ lb.
Fancy Rio	22½c	Standard A	11¾@11¾c
Choice Rio	22½c	Standard B	11¾@11¾c
Prime Rio	21½c	Dry Extra C	11¼@11½c
Good Rio	20½c	Extra C—yel	10¾c
Ordinary Rio	19½c	C—yellow	10¼c
Java, in bulk	32½c	Franklin, B	10¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12¾c
Rio, in papers	28@28½c	Powdered	12 c
25 grades do, 24 ₰ 25 c		Granulated	11½c
Rio, in bulk	24½c	Confectioners' A	11¼c
Java, in papers	35@35½c	Strictly ch. N. O.	8½c
Java, in bulk	32½c	Clarified	9½@9¾c
Teas.		Good	8½c
Young Hyson	25c@1 00	*Syrups.*	
Gunpowder	30@90	Ex. white cane	70@72c
Imperial	30@75	Sugar drips	60@62c
Japan	30@75	Lower grades	35@50c
Oolong	30@90	*Candies.*	
Fancy	1 00	Stick	12½c
Souchong	30@75	Trish soap, ₰ box	4 25
Spices.		Bar soap, ₰ box	3 75
Cloves	50 c	Rabbit's best, ₰ bx	6 75
Pepper	22 c	Gold do	6 25
Pimento	9 c	Extra olive do	4 80
Cassia	22 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₰ bx	3 75
Nutmegs	90@1 00	Family soap, ₰ box	2 50
Mace	1@1 20	*Soda.*	
Starch.		Bi-carb, in kegs	5½@6½ c
Pearl	5½@6½ c	Bi-carb in 1-lb pkgs	5½c
Silver gloss	9½c	Bi-carb in ½ pkgs	5½c
Corn	7½@10½ c	*Candles.*	
Spices.		Star, full w't	16@17 c
Cloves	50 c	Stearine	15½c
Pepper	19@20 c	Mould	11@12 c

FISH—The market is moderatively active. Revised quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Ex. No. 1 shore do	7 00	Lake trout, bbls	4 50
No. 1 do	6 00	Large Georges	5 50
Large No. 3 do	5 00	Scotch cod fish, ₰ lb	5½c
Medium do	4 50	Herring, ₰ box	50c
California salmon, half-bbls	9 00	Boneless codfish	6½c
Lake herring, split, ₰ bbl	8 00	Halibut do	12½c
Do. ₰ half bbls	4 50	No. 1 herring, ₰ do	40
Lake do, ₰ bbls	6 00	Scaled herring, do	50 c
Pickerel, half-bbls	3 50	Holland do ₰ keg	1 40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is an active trade and prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, $3 25; London layers do ₰ 50; Valentias, new, 12@13c ₰ lb; Malagas do 12½c. Dates 10@12½c. Currants 8@8½c. Citron 35c. Prunes 6@7½c. Almonds—Languedoc 22c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 27c; do Ordinary 25c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c; do new 10c. Macaroni 11@12c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₰ box, $11 00; Messina, ₰ box, $5 50@6 00. Oranges are quiet at $7 00 ₰ box. Cocoanuts ₰ 50 ₰ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is not very active as yet except in the way of purchases by jobbers for the fall trade, to quote green peas, 2 ₰ cans per doz, $1 75; Raspberries do, 2 ₰ cans, $1 75; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 20; pineapples do $2 40; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 2 ₰ cans per doz, $2 25; tomatoes do, $1 40.

Petroleum.

July 17.—There was a firm feeling in both branches of the petroleum trade throughout the day, but the opening range of values was generally maintained without any material change.

CRUDE—The market opened at $2 24½ bid and $2 25 asked, with an undertone of firmness. It has manifested itself throughout the day, although no advance in price was made. The transactions have been moderate and prices held at the opening figures. The market is at $2 22½ bid and $2 25 asked, with a fair demand. In Oonomia lots of 1,000 barrels it is quoted and the market closed at this price asked and $2 25 bid.

REFINED—There was a firm feeling with a generally strong tone pervading the market in sympathy with the firmness reported from the Eastern markets. Quotations opened this morning at about the prices reported of Saturday, and continued firm throughout the day, with a slight upward tendency noticeable in some particulars. We quote standard white at 12½@12¾c for five hundred and thousand barrels; quiet at 8½@10½@10¾c. Benzine and naphtha quiet at 8½@10½@10¾c. Benzine and naphtha quiet at 8½@10½@10¾c. Benzine and naphtha

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 26, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 17, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	30.113	73	80.5	E.	Light.	Fair.
2 P. M.	30.025	93	48	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.028	80	66	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.

Mean barometer....30.048 Highest thermon....95
Mean thermom.... 81.5 Lowest thermon....69

Serious Injury.

A serious accident occurred at the engine house of the Castle Shannon Incline Plane on Saturday. While removing an old boiler it rolled over and a loose rivet struck and knocked off the knee cap of Thomas Welsh the engineer.

Suit for Slander.

In Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday, Nicholas Hoffman, by his attorney, filed papers in a suit to recover damages against Michael C. Dwyer and wife, for alleged slander. It is averred that the wife of Dwyer spoke false and slanderous words of and concerning the plaintiff. Summons was issued.

Drowned.

Coroner McCallin held an inquest at Sheepsport yesterday on the body of Patrick Manion, who was accidentally drowned at that place on Sunday evening. Discharge papers found on the person of deceased show that he resided at Connellsville, and that he was a member of Company D, Eleventh West Virginia Infantry. A verdict of "found drowned" was rendered.

Bankruptcy Cases.

James Hoffman, of Waynesburg, Greene county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court yesterday. Reference to Register Knox. Jacob J. Hoffman, of the same place, filed a similar petition.

In the matter off Chas. H. Armstrong & Son, debtors, of this city, the Court appointed U. S. Marshall Hall provisional assignee.

Catholic Institute.

The co-operators of the Pittsburgh Catholic Institute met at the Cathedral last evening for the purpose of electing officers and adopting a constitution. The officers elected are as follows:

President—Geo. Bannentine; Vice President —J. Weiss; Treasurer—Rev. J. Kearney; Secretary—John B. Dodge; Directors—L. Gleissenkamp, John B. Larkin, P. Keating, Rev. A. A. Lambing, Rev. J. J. McTighe and J. G. Lauer.

Allegheny Death Rate.

Dr. W. W. Cole, Physician to the Allegheny Board of Health, has made the following statement of deaths for the week ending Saturday last. There were thirteen more deaths than during the preceding week, and the number is the highest ever attained in Allegheny during a corresponding week. The greatest mortality was among children. This is the statement: Accidents, 2; apoplexy, 2; congestion of brain, 1; cholera infantum, 1; cholera infantum, 16; cirrhosis of liver, 1; consumption, 3; convulsions, 3; croup, 1; diarrœa, 1; dysentery, 1; erysipelas, 1; hemorrhage of lungs, 1; brain fever, 1; sunstroke, 2; suicide, 1; unknown, 1. Total, 49; males 24; females, 19; white, 41; colored 2.

Methodist Camp Meeting.

The Methodists of Monongahela City and vicinity have selected a site for a camp meeting on the line of the Monongahela City and Charleston Railway, near Germantown Station, on the farm of William Patterson. The grove comprises about twenty acres, with an additional fifty or sixty acres of woodland. For beauty of location the place cannot be excelled.

It is thought the people of Monongahela City, Elizabeth, Pine Run and McKeesport will attend permanently, and have done for a number of years, as Mr. Patterson has consented to lease the ground. The attention of the Methodists in the Monongahela Valley is called to this.

There will be a meeting of all interested in the matter on Friday, the 21st inst. at, on the grounds. Correspondents may address John Wilson or Rev. A. M. Stevenson, Allegheny.

The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway have agreed to carry all tents and lumber for building purposes to the grounds free of charge.

Allegheny School Troubles

There is trouble in some of the Allegheny school boards respecting the election of teachers. Certain of the boards are of the opinion that their selection of a corps of teachers is virtually a nomination and that the Control Board should confirm but not object to any of them. This is what has created so much illfeeling. In the Third ward, for instance, the directors took a bold stand on these principals, while there was some opposition shown to the selection of any other than Miss Frazer the present incumbent of the Central street school. In the Ninth ward also, Mr. McCullough who has served a term of six years as principal did not receive the majority of votes at a nomination meeting, but was defeated by Mr. Arthur Kelly. Both wards on which some of the Directors are dissatisfied because Miss Nevin was not retained, Miss Ella Richardson having been chosen in her place.

It is held by the friends of the defeated teachers that the Control Board has no right to dismiss teachers. They say that the law expressly provides that the Board of Control, in a ballot elect the principals and teachers annually, and it is considered only a matter of form or accommodation for the local boards to send a list of names of those who they have selected as their choice. The Board of Control can then receive or reject them as they please.

City Gas Bills.

Below we give the bills of the several gas companies, with the exception of the old Pittsburgh company, for the quarter ending June 30th. As the bill of the Pittsburgh company is generally nearly as large as all of the other companies combined, it will be seen that the light in the city and the public offices costs something:

WEST PITTSBURGH COMPANY.

Yearly-service street lamps (gas consumed 1,647,000 feet).....	$1,571 40
For police station (15,700 feet).....	20 55
Total.....	$1,620 75

EAST END GAS COMPANY.

Repairs.....	$ 122 10
Nine new lamp posts, etc.....	360 00
Gas consumed in public lamps.....	3,041 83
Gas consumed at station house.....	17 02
Total to 1 March last, inclusive.....	$3,540 95
New lamp posts, repairs, &c.....	$ 692 10
Gas consumed in Thirteenth ward station.....	64 35
Gas consumed in Twenty-sixth ward station.....	30 30
Gas consumed in Police Station.....	72 45
Gas consumed in Market Hall.....	24 00
Gas consumed in small hall.....	30 25
Gas consumed in 227 public lamps (1,575, 165 feet at $1 50).....	2,632 74
Total.....	$3,266 19

RECAPITULATION.

West Pittsburgh Company (for quarter).....	$1,620 75
East End Company (for quarter).....	3,540 95
South Side Company (for quarter).....	3,266 19
Total.....	$8,427 89

The bill of the Pittsburgh Company has not yet been rendered.

Green's Death Warrant.

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon Sheriff Fife visited the jail for the purpose of reading to William Green, convicted of the murder of Samuel Marshall, his death warrant. The prisoner was brought into the office of the jail, where the Sheriff, accompanied by several gentlemen, were waiting. In carrying out the instructions of the warden to bring Green to the office, the jail officer simply mentioned to Green that the Sheriff wanted him, and without him what he wanted him for. When Green was brought into the presence of the gentlemen in the office, he did not understand the situation, and turning to Warden Smith in search of him whether he had been not having a lawyer. Mr. Smith told him that was not necessary, inasmuch as the Sheriff merely wished to read his death warrant, as received from the Governor. The sheriff then address ed him:

Sheriff Fife—How do you do, Mr. Green?

Green—Tolerably well.

Sheriff—I have received your death warrant, and it now becomes my painful duty to read it to you.

Green—Yes, sir.

The Sheriff then read the warrant, fixing the day of execution on Thursday, September 7th next.

Sheriff—Now, Mr. Green, let me entreat you to prepare for your final end. You may bolster yourself up with hope, but your chances are very slim. As your kindest friend I entreat you to prepare for your death.

Green appeared in his bare feet, with nothing but a light undershirt and a pair of pantaloons. He stood with his hands behind him and listened with composure to the reading of the warrant, and the few remarks of the Sheriff. He made no reply to what was said to him, and the ceremony having ended, he was conducted back to his cell. He understands that the Supreme Court is yet to pass upon his case, and he lives in the hope of having it reversed. The Supreme Court meets here in October, and as the case is now pending before it, without a chance for any regular hearing until at least October, it is very improbable that Green will be executed on the day fixed in the death warrant.

Death of a Former Pittsburgher at Fairfield, Iowa.

The *Ledger*, of Fairfield, Iowa, gives the following obituary notice of Henry W. Lewis, who died at that place on the 8th inst.: The deceased was born in Wales, March, 1794, and emigrated to this country at the age of eighteen. He settled in Pittsburgh, where he engaged in the practice of law. Here he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Pittock, a lady of English birth. Six children were born of this union, of whom three sons still survive. For the last eighteen years the family have resided in Fairfield. Four years ago a few friends assembled at their home to celebrate their golden wedding. We recall with pleasure the happy greetings of the venerable couple whose hearts had not grown old in all these years, joining once more their faithful hands and renewing their time-tried vows. The mother of the bride, who still lives at the advanced age of ninety-five years, and who resides with Mr. John W. Pittock, of Portland, was present to bless the nuptials, as and friends vied with each other to make the event a belated and joyous one. Only two and a half years longer they were permitted to journey on together, when the wife and mother was called home, leaving the bereaved husband alone. Lonely and desolate from that hour, life seemed to have no charms, and he longed for the reunion with the wife of his youth, which has now taken place. "Father Lewis" loved the activities of life, and took a keen interest in all that pertains to the advancement of the human race. He had even anticipated visiting the great Centennial Exhibition, not regarding his increasing infirmities. But he has gone from us, and by his death the last link is severed in the home provided over so many years by this beloved couple. On Sabbath afternoon, July 9, he was laid beside his wife in the cemetery amid a large gathering of relatives, friends and his Masonic brethren. Conspicuous among these were many aged men our venerated company of silver crowns, of which Fairfield is so justly proud, but whose ranks have been so often broken by the ravages of death."

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

Meeting of the Machinery Sub-Committee —The Differences Between the Engineer and Contractor—No Extra Allowance for Stop Gates.

The Machinery sub-Committee of the Water Committee met again last evening to settle differences between Engineer Lowry and Contractor Hartupee.

FROM MR. HARTUPEE.

The Clerk read the communication of Mr. Hartupee in answer to Mr. Lowry's response to Hartupee's letter asking allowance for "extras." Mr. Hartupee says he cannot permit the letter of Mr. Lowry, of July, to pass by unnoticed. He says the whole object of Mr. Lowry's letter is to place the responsibility for the delay in the completion of the Water Works upon his shoulders, and adds that this is not a reasonable conclusion. He is under heavy expenses for shop rent and other appurtenances to complete the very heavy machinery, and it is hardly to be presumed that he would interfere with his own interest by delaying the work unnecessarily. On the other hand, as a business man, he would be prompted to, and has made every effort to push the work to completion.

He further sets forth that the real cause of the delay in the completion of the works is on account of the failure to finish the foundations according to the time specified in the contract. The foundations should have been completed on July 1st, 1875, but were not in a shape to receive the machinery until April, 1875, nearly two years afterward. The contractor alleges that the many complaints of delay or also makes the usual complaints of delay in the drawings, errors in plans and the time required for recasting for defective machinery all of which have time and again been placed before the public.

Mr. Lowry asked that the communication be referred to him, in order that he might present a written reply, or if he were allowed to do so, he would answer it *seriatim* immediately.

At the call of Mr. Foley the Clerk read the resolution passed December 1, 1875, in which the Mechanical Engineer was instructed to notify contractor Hartupee to proceed at once to complete the engines.

Mr. Lowry showed from his copying book that he had acted in obedience to the resolution, specifying the castings to be made in his notice written on January 11, 1876.

QUADRANT BEAMS.

At the request of several members the clerk continued to read the correspondence between the engineer and the contractor in regard to the castings. In Mr. Hartupee's reply he claims that one air chamber for the first pair of engines was extra, and the Committee included in the specifications. Some misunderstanding was also had in regard to the quadrant beams, the mechanical engineer having submitted two plans upon which they should be made, without specifying which plan should be used, according to the statement of the contractor.

Mr. Hartupee then verbally explained that the delay had been occasioned in making the quadrants by the removal of the locomotive truck, there being only two in the county large enough to remove the material. He proposed to mould the first one next week, however, as he had now secured a truck by which the material can be used. He would have them all completed by fall, as he could cast one every three weeks. The quadrants would be cast after the second pattern, as Mr. Lowry had finally so specified. The mould had been made from the first pattern, and the change had occasioned a delay of three weeks.

THE STOP GATES.

The matter of stop gates was then called up. This was the principal object of the meeting, and it should be stated that Mr. Hartupee claims that he is not required to furnish the stop gates by the original specifications. Mechanical Engineer Lowry maintained that they were incidentals, and although not named in the specifications, belonged to the engines, and should therefore be furnished by the contractor.

Mr. Powers held that the courts would decide the matter, and that the cost of furnishing incidentals would only cover small pieces, and he therefore inquired the probable cost of furnishing the stop gates.

Mr. Hartupee explained that there were seven tons of material in each gate, and the cost of each would aggregate $2,000, or $4,000 for the two. The contract specifications for the second pair of engines mentioned the stop gates as a part of the engines, but the cotract for the first pair did not. Stop gates were really a part of the pumping machinery, and were found necessary only because Mr. Lowry had doubled upon the air chambers instead of two, as originally intended.

NOT EXTRAS.

Mr. Hunter moved that the engineer be instructed to give Mr. Hartupee an order for the stop gates for the first pair of engines. It was understood that if such an order were given the contractor would receive pay for the stop gates as extras. After discussion the motion was put and lost by a vote of 7 to 2.

The Committee then adjourned.

Resolved, That we recommend to the general committee the passage of a resolution directing the Mechanical Engineer to give Mr. Hartupee written orders for all castings in dispute, and that the same be paid as extras, said order, however, to explicitly state that the castings are incidentals, and will not be regarded by the Engineer or Water Committee as such.

Mr. Powers thought such resolution should be adopted in fairness to Mr. Hartupee.

The resolution was referred to the City Attorney, after which the committee adjourned.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Meeting of the Board of Directors—The River and Harbor Interests.

The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce met yesterday afternoon, Thomas M. Howe in the chair.

Captain Brown, from the Committee on River and Harbor, reported that United States Engineer Merrill had been communicated with relative to the obstructions at Lock No. 1 in the Monongahela. It has not yet been definitely settled whether Mr. Merrill has supervision of the Monongahela or Allegheny rivers. When that point is settled the obstructions will be removed. The Lock No. 1 question it was not worth while to bring the matter before the City Councils.

On motion the report was accepted and the committee continued.

The Superintendent, N. G. Murphy, Esq., called attention to complaints that coal boats and barges were tied up to piers and to the Monongahela Suspension Bridge to the serious obstruction of the river.

On motion the matter was referred to the Committee on River and Harbor.

The Chair presented the charter granted by the Legislature for the incorporation of the Chamber of Commerce.

On motion of Mr. McCreary, the charter was adopted as read and accepted.

Adjourned until the first Monday of August.

HABEAS CORPUS CASES.

King and Todd Discharged.

In Common Pleas No. 1 yesterday, Judge Stowe presiding, Albert King and William Todd, who were sent to the Workhouse by Mayor McCarthy, were brought up on habeas corpus for six months on a charge of vagrancy, and Todd for disorderly conduct.

As to King, James W. Murray, Esq., his counsel, stated that the evidence before the court was not sufficient to sustain the charge of vagrancy on which king was sent to the Workhouse. It appeared that King was on his way from Columbus, Ohio, to Philadelphia, and had stopped over in Pittsburgh. He had scarcely been in an hour when he was arrested, in company with two other men said to be suspicious characters. The only evidence obtained against him was a telegram from the Chief of Police in Columbus, which stated that the man was booked there as a nick-pocket. Of course this was not legal evidence; much less was it any more than a warrant. Judge Stowe ordered the man's discharge.

The habeas corpus case of William Todd was also heard. This party had been sent by Mayor McCarthy to the Workhouse on a charge of disorderly conduct. He had been informed upon by some of his neighbors who testified before the Mayor that he created a fearful disturbance in his own house, so much so as to annoy the whole neighborhood. The court decided that the evidence to sustain the charge of disorderly conduct was insufficient. He might have been guilty of keeping a disorderly house, or maintaining a nuisance, but these were indictable offenses, and not subjects of summary conviction. The man was therefore discharged.

BASE BALL.

The Alleghenys Beaten by the Athletics.

The game at Union Park yesterday, between the Alleghenys and the Athletics, was one of the most interesting of the season, and attracted nearly a thousand persons, notwithstanding the hot weather. The game was well played throughout, as the following score will show:

ATHLETICS.	O.	R.	ALLEGHENYS.	O.	R.
Hall, l. f.....	3	1	Quest, 2d b.....	4	0
Force, s. s.....	2	1	Nelson, s s.....	2	0
Fisler, 2d b.....	3	1	McKelvey, p.....	4	0
Meyerle, 3 b.....	3	1	Flint, c.....	2	0
Sutton, c.....	3	0	Cummings, 1st b.	3	0
Knight, c. f.....	4	0	Rocap, r. f.....	3	0
Ritterson, r. f....	3	0	Lane, c. f.....	3	0
Locke, c.....	3	0	Wilkinson, 1st b.	2	0
Zetleine, p.....	2	0	Gallagher, l. f....	4	0
Total.....	27	4	Total.....	27	0

The Mutuals, of New York, play the Alleghenys to-day.

THE LATE SHOOTING.

McDonald and His Wife Both Recovering—Information Against the Would-be Murderer and Suicide.

McDonald who shot his wife and then himself a few evenings since, being in a fair way of recovery has been prosecuted before the Mayor for the felonious shooting. The information is made by officer Sullivan who arrested McDonald. The officer is now stationed at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital where McDonald lies and as soon as he has sufficiently recovered he will be brought before the Mayor for a hearing on the charge. Mrs. McDonald is rapidly recovering.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Iron City Gun Works.

Rifles, shot guns, pistols and ammunition for Sheet Iron Stoves and Fishing Tackle, sporting apparatus, etc.; a full assortment at lowest prices at H. H. Schutte's Department at Iron City Gun Works. No. 220 Liberty street. Send for price list. TTSS

Centennial Visitors

desiring first-class accommodations at moderate rates should stop at the Bingham House, three minutes from the Centennial. Philadelphia Terms, $2 50 per day. One week or longer, $3 per day. Curtis Davis, proprietor.

An Amusing Blunder.

Some years ago, during a Democratic State Convention held at Syracuse, there occurred a large Sunday school picnic, to which many of the delegates were invited, and which a few attended. Among those who accepted were John Van Buren and General Nye. Mr. Van Buren was requested to make a little speech to the little people, and though it was a little out of his line, cheerfully assented. In the course of it he sought to impress upon the juveniles that honesty was the best policy, and that politicians of all classes were quite too apt to sell and be sold. By way of illustration, he added, "You remember how Abraham of old traded his birthright for a mess of potage, and though it was a little out of sight behind him, gave a pull at his coat tails, and said, "Hold on, John, *you have got the hair on the wrong man.*"—*Editor's Drawer in Harper's Magazine for August.*

General Tuttle, of Iowa, says he does not pronounce against the Democratic ticket because of the supposed attitude of the Democracy on the currency or tariff question. He abandons the Democracy because it has abandoned itself to the old rebels, and because he knows the nation would be in peril in its hands.

STATE NEWS.

Huckleberries three cents a quart in Johnstown.

A white variety of wild strawberries grow profusely in Sullivan county.

The Atlantic Nail Factory, Sharon, resumed operations on Thursday morning.

Forty-seven hogsheads of raspberries were sold in New Castle within two weeks.

Mr. Nathaniel Eckles died at his residence in Greenville, a few days ago, aged eighty years.

A boy named John Merk was drowned at Susquehanna Depot, a few days ago, while bathing.

The report of the failure of Captain Abrams, of East Brady, was entirely without foundation.

There were thirty-seven births and twenty-seven deaths in Allentown during the month of June.

William Caley, aged thirty-two years, was found dead in his bed at a hotel in Williamsport on Saturday morning.

The *Luzerne Leader* is to be the name of the new Democratic paper in Pittston, under the administration of E. A. Niven.

A young child of Jacob Brenneman, of Twelve Mile creek, Clarion county, was drowned in a tub of water a few days ago.

Edward Gough, of Allentown, brass and iron founder, has just turned out six rolls for a rolling mill in Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Miss Acintha Heacock, of Greenwood township, Columbia county, was thrown from a wagon a few days ago, and fatally injured.

The New Castle *Guardian* says: It is said that a prominent church member of this city has left for parts unknown with a young woman, leaving a wife to mourn his unseemly conduct.

Foster, the man who was convicted of stealing silverware from the residence of Rev. Dr. Mann, of Philadelphia, and imprisoned in the Eastern Penitentiary, died there of deliberate starvation.

Mr. Robert Follmer, of Elimsport, Lycoming county, is twenty-five years of age, measures forty-two inches in height, and weighs about sixty-three pounds. He is four inches smaller than Tom Thumb.

The new gas well at Beaver Falls, which struck gas at 500 feet, will be reamed out to twelve inches and tubed, so as to utilize the present product, while an eight-inch bore will be carried down to 2,000 feet, if necessary, to test the lower strata for other veins.

Peter Kelly, a saloon keeper of East Conemaugh, got on a drunk and the war path, last Friday, and while firing a revolver promiscuously in the street, wounded Mr. James Myers, a P. R. R. telegraph operator, who accidentally came within range. Peter opened the ball by giving his mother in law a body-beating, after which he did the shooting.

The Clarion *Democrat* says: There is a curiosity at the mouth of McLane's run on the river some two mile above this place. There is an opening in the rocks, perhaps an entrance to some kind of a cave which has not yet been explored. Down which cold air comes out, and on Friday last parties had to indge in the crevices of the rocks. Curiosity seekers should explore this region.

The Lewistown *Chronicle* says: Harvest is over, and the wheat has been secured with little or no loss. The crop is quite light, however, scarcely averaging more than half a crop; the grain, furthermore, is reported of a rather inferior quality. Hay is excellent, and the oats crop promises well. The recent heavy rains, however, may throw it down to a considerable extent, where it may possibly be attacked with rot before harvest.

On the 25th of August there will be a novel and exciting contest—the harpooning of a whale in the quiet waters of the Schuylkill. Half a dozen whaling crews will be on hand from the coast of New England, with complete outfits, to participate in the sport. The following of these visiting whalers will race in whale boats, two oars on one side and three on the other, for medals offered by the Centennial Commission.

A few days ago a couple called on one of the Tamaqua clergymen to be married. Before the commencement of the ceremony the lady asked to be excused for a moment, and left the room. She did not come back, and it was ascertained that she had no intention of coming back, having played this trick on her lover to get even with him for a fancied slight perpetrated a year ago. The expectant clergyman of course missed a fee.

The great rain storm which visited Belle fontaine by the evening of the 1st of July, lasted one hour and forty-seven minutes. According to the estimate of the *Republican*, it extended over a tract of forty square miles, and as about eight inches of water fell, the weight is supposed to have been seventy millions of tons. The Indian Commissioned of which descended on the ill-fated borough of Bellefonte alone. The *Republican's* estimate is certainly a very remarkable calculation, and shows how closely they figure up in Centre county.

Judge Harding, of Luzerne county, recently delivered an opinion on the subject of taxation, in which he decided that "parsonages belonging to churches or religious societies, as well as institutions denominational in character, and not 'of purely public charity' are no longer exempt from taxation for county, road, city, borough, poor and school purposes; nor can any legislative fiat hereafter make them so. They should, therefore, be returned, valued and assessed like other property throughout the Commonwealth."

The Scranton *Times* tells of a wilful contractor near that place who insists on building a house upon the premises of a man who resists his benevolent efforts at every stage. During the day the contractor works on his building and when the owner of the premises pulls down whatever of the structure appears. Both parties are resolute, and it is hard to say which will finally triumph. The times are so hard that the builder does not even think it advisable to own any more houses, though he appears to have contracted for the one now building, but the contractor thinks differently, and holds him to his bargain.

On Thursday morning at Harrisburg, Henry Gingrich, a farmer residing near Derry, was robbed of a pocket book containing between $300 and $500 and several valuable papers. While sitting in the gentlemen's waiting room of the Lebanon Valley depot an individual unknown to Mr. Gingrich approached and sat down by his side. The stranger soon commenced an earnest conversation and made himself very agreeable. At a favorable opportunity he inserted his hand in the inside coat pocket of Mr. Gingrich, drew out a well filled pocket book and jumped out of the window, all before the bewildered victim had time to collect his senses. Almost as soon as he landed on the ground the thief got on a passing freight train westward bound and escaped. Not arrested.

Here are two bird stories from the New Castle *Guardian*: Joseph Sankey, of the First ward, has a cage containing three canaries, which he occasionally hangs on the veranda in front of his residence. For some time it has been noticed that a wren has been in the habit of perching on top of the cage. This proceeding attracted attention when it was discovered that the wren was feeding the canaries with seed through the bars. The little wren still continues to do this, and is now the observed of all observers. Here is another, something similar: There is a cage of canaries at the residence of William Horner, on Jefferson street. A little bird, popularly known as a "chippy," goes to this cage every day, and is fed from the inside by the canaries. These two incidents certainly show that the feathery kingdom is endowed with more generosity than falls to the share of all men.

The Meadville *Republican* of the 14th inst. says: Philetus Purse is, or was, a bachelor of thirty five, and lived on a rented farm on the Mosiertown road, in Fallowfield township, about four miles from Meadville. Philetus has resided on this farm several years, and has been sober and industrious. Yesterday after breakfast Philetus, *compos mentis* as usual, walked deliberately to the barn to hang himself. Attempting to climb to the second floor he fell and struck his head upon a beam, scraping the scalp of his forehead clean from the skull. In this horrible condition he climbed to the cross beams, fastened one end of a rope to a pole, passed the other end, placed it around his neck, and passed into eternity without ever having felt the tender hand of woman upon his troubled brow. Philetus set a noble example to old and old bachelors. To them let it be said, with due solemnity: "Go thou and do likewise."

The question may pertinently be asked: If Mr. Tilden so readily and so easily surrenders what he has been pleased to term his convictions on the financial issue, what guarantee is there that any other of his public professions are to be relied upon? If in one instance he can turn his back squarely upon a policy to which he has heretofore pledged himself, where is the assurance of his honesty and good faith on any other point? His treachery in this instance affords an insight into the evasive and shifty character of the individual, ready to sacrifice anything for the sake of his personal ambition and profit. The St. Louis platform pirates of civil service reform, and the candidate hastens to give notice through his chief fugleman of the press that this is intended only for a joke, something in the nature of dust to blind the eyes of voters, and that if he should reach the White House it will not hinder him from promptly rewarding the "workers" of his party, and that once firmly seated the spoils system of appointments and patronage will be fully continued. In view of this open avowal the civil service declaration of the platform becomes nothing but the sorriest of shams, but its congeniality with Mr. Tilden is an illustration of the eternal fitness of things.—*Baltimore American.*

OLD TIMES AND USAGES.

BY JOSIAH COPLEY.

The memory of the writer stretches back to about 1807, and clusters mistily around a cabin house on the bank of Mill creek in Ligonier Valley, in Westmoreland county. St. Clair's Furnace—Armitage Furnace, I believe—was in the neighborhood, at which they made pots and kettles, grates, andirons and "ten-plate stoves." I suppose some pig iron was made too; but as there were no forges west of the mountains at that day, I know not what they could do with it.

The first man outside of our own family of whom I have any recollection was old Mr. Pollock, the father of Judge Pollock. We called him *Polo*. Very likely that was right, and that the original orthography was Polk—pronounced as we pronounce *folk*. He was a fine, genial old gentleman, but being a little mischievous and I a little shy, I was afraid of him. Mr. Hendricks was another neighbor whose son at that day taught a neighboring school. This son afterwards studied law and removed to the then Territory of Indiana and became the first Governor of the State of Indiana. His son is now the Democratic candidate for Vice President. "William Findley, a weaver, and a Scotchman, I believe, lived somewhere in that neighborhood. He was a man of considerable native talent, and represented that district in Congress for two or three terms, where he made an excellent record.

In 1808 our family removed to Greensburg, than an important town for that early day. Old Simon Drum, the father of Simon Drum, Jr., was then living, and was engaged in building the three-story brick hotel on the corner of Main and another street, opposite the Court House. That was the first time I ever saw men laying brick, and it attracted my attention strongly. I knew by sight most of the notables of Greensburg of that day—Judge Young, both the Simon Drums, John B. Alexander, Richard Coulter, George Armstrong, David Maclean, editor of the *Gazette*, Mr. Cuss, Matthew Jack, 'Squire Williams, who then taught the school on the commons, and his sons, especially Joseph, who was about my own age.

At that early day nearly all the goods needed in the Western country were transported by wagon through Greensburg. I remember one line of those heavy Conestoga wagons, every horse of which carried bells, which made a music very pleasing to little boys as they slowly crept along the turnpike. The stage, with its little crowd of weary looking passengers, was another novelty of which we never wearied. Then there was Henry Barton's blacksmith shop, in which the work of shoeing horses, or the making or sharpening of plow shares and coulters, or hoe or mattocks was done, on Saturday. This was another object of strong attraction.

In those primitive times these were great things, because there were none greater, and a genuine railroad train, with steam engine was then unknown to us, and almost unknown in Western Pennsylvania. In fact that time was experimenting with the first boat ever built on and the brains in which the conception of the railroad and the locomotive originated, if I mistake not, were those of the wonderful boy of school boys. For my own part, when I became old enough to think about such matters at all, I imagined myself living in a very primitive age. Even the old Turnpike road from the Delaware to the head of the Ohio, upon which huge wagons and highly finished stages were running every day. The great mountain range between the Atlantic border and the Valley of the Mississippi had been surmounted, and men at that day were almost inspired in the belief that they had seen "the end of all perfection." So we go, generation after generation, comparing ourselves with the past, but ignorant of the future.

In 1810 the writer found himself—still a little boy—in Indiana county, then on the borders of settlement; for at that time the northern part of that county, together with all that lay beyond, on the waters of the Susquehanna and the Allegheny, was an almost unbroken wilderness. The domestic and social usages of the people were exceedingly primitive. Clothing was almost entirely of home manufacture, and nearly every family drew their food out of fields of its own. In every house could be found from one to four spinning wheels, and in a majority of them a loom, which one or more of the daughters of the family had to bad skill to operate. A few sheep and a "patch" of flax furnished the raw materials. The wool was sent to the carding machine to be converted into rolls, the flax was rotted, broke, swingled, or "scratched," as we termed it, hackled, spun, woven and bleached all at home. The wool (rolls) was sometimes dyed usually blue and red—and then woven into striped or cross-barred flannel for female apparel, or woven white into blankets or cloth for men's wear. The latter was sent to the fulling mill—a rude, cheap affair set on some little stream—to be scoured and made soft, the cloth to be laid and colored. Then the women in good circumstances went to church or to town in this sort of garb, and indeed some of the flannels made pretty dresses, but the latter were the usual and common wear for men and boys, generally white and live-colored cross-bar. It was very comfortable and durable. Admirable Shirts were made of bleached flax linen; so were sheets, pillow-cases and table linen. Many lady weavers were quite famous enough to throw a neat but simple figure upon the latter, and on toweling, etc.

Women worked hard in those days, for up in them 'ar woods' they had to run the wheel, the loom, the dairy, the garden, the kitchen and sometimes of the hoe in the cornfield, the rake in the meadow, and not unfrequently of the sickle in the harvest field.

In those days there were no labor-saving machines to save man's back. The new cleared fores were full of stumps and roots, and the plow was a clumsy affair, with wooden moldboard and share and coulter hammered out by the blacksmith. The clumsy hoe made by the smith every hill of corn had to be dressed after running a common plow between the rows. Clearing land and fencing was the tedious work of early autumn work. It would be impossible to estimate the amount of labor expend upon the brush and fallen timber of the "back woods" of that day. The wonder of that day worked hard and economized severely, that region would be a "back woods" to this day. As that was all the hay was cut with the scythe and all the wheat and rye with the sickle. The cradle was used on oats and buckwheat for some years before it was applied to the two principal cereals.

What Yankees call "bees," but which in Western Pennsylvania parlance were more commonly called frolics, were very common in those early times. A man would have a house or barn to raise, so he must necessarily call upon his neighbors for assistance. He had a large field or lot of heavy logs on his "clearing" to put into heaps to burn. There, too, there was a necessity for more help. Very often, in such a case, the good woman of the house would arrange matters so as to have some work for an equal number of girls to do. Perhaps to quilt a petticoat, or a bed spread, or perchance scrub some flax. After supping together both parties would meet in the principal room, or, if the weather suited, on the barn floor, and have a dance. Sometimes a farmer would have a considerable accumulation of manure around his barn. A number of young men would come with their wagons and haul it out, while something would be provided for the girls to do, and then would follow the inevitable dance. Corn was gathered from the fields husks and all and thrown into a long pile, as even in size as possible. Then in the evening a number of the young people of the neighborhood, of both sexes, would gather in to husk it. Two captains were chosen, the heap divided by laying a pole or rail across it as near the middle as could be estimated, and then there would be a race to see which party would get through first. Then supper, then a dance, probably; but some men would not allow of dancing in their houses.

By such social usages—sometimes a little rough—the hardships of such a life were greatly mitigated, selfishness repressed and kindly feelings cultivated.

In such a state of society mental culture was almost out of the reach of most people. There were few books, fewer newspapers; and if parents were illiterate and ignorant themselves children necessarily grew up the same. As a general thing a school was kept up in every neighborhood for "a quarter" in the winter season, and sometimes a school for smaller children would be kept up in the summer months. But it was all a private matter; there was no law to regulate anything; and almost any fellow who could "read, write and cipher," and would work cheap, could get the position of teacher. A teacher whom it was generally arranged that the teacher should "board around;" sometimes Mr. Jones would have him one night, Mr. Smith the next night, and Mr. Robinson the next and so on all round. Sometimes the teacher would stay a week at a time in one family. Fear and memory were the only faculties brought actively into play. Understanding, to think, did not come within the scope of the schooling of those days. The rod was the principal motive power in those primitive institutions.

Such was the mind of that simple minded, hard working people there were here and there scattered a few more advanced minds who showed signs that they were slowly but resolutely guided the whole mass upwards. This was peculiarly the case in Indiana county. Among the earliest and brightest of those luminaries was the Rev. Joseph Henderson, himself a highly cultivated man, and who had the happy faculty of impressing his own mental and moral image upon all around him, and leading them, perhaps unconsciously, to higher life and manners, and to better hopes and aspirations. General Charles Campbell and some of his sons were useful in this way, as were Rev. Thomas Davis, who came in later, Daniel Smith, Judge Cunningham, James McLean, John Douglass and other of the "right mans." All honor to them, but their light still shines among men.

There are some sections in Western Pennsylvania where the people seem to be intellectually and morally just where they were in the first two or three decades of the century, while there are others where the upward progress has been wonderful.

Were those old times better than the present? No; but these present times might learn some wholesome lessons from those that are past. We could not, if we would, bring back the old conditions of society which imposed upon the people such stern necessity for economy and household industry, and brought the gentler sex so near to the model we find in the Book of Proverbs, a portrait furnished to her sex by the mother of a king.

TILDEN'S "LABORATORY."

How "Ether" Was Made and no Taxes Paid—What an Ex Revenue Officer Says About It.

OIL CITY, PA., July 17, 1876.

River 1 foot 5 inches and falling. Weather clear and warm.

NASHVILLE, July 17.—River falling; 28 inches on shoals. Departed—Alex. Kennull, Cairo.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—Arrived—Belle of St. Louis, Cambridge; Joe Kinney and Katy Kinney, Kansas City; City of Helena, Vicksburg. Departed—Johnson, Keokuk. River risen 7 inches. Weather cloudy and very warm; showery this afternoon.

SHREVEPORT, July 17.—Upper Red River at Fulton come to a stand Saturday night. There were 20 feet water by the gauge on the rise, the overflow of 1855; fell 2 inches last night. The water is on the track between Fulton and Texarkana, also at Rondo, near Ouachita river. No through trains since Friday and none expected for a day or two. Owing to wash outs it is the impression here that no plantations on the river below have been submerged. It is impossible to estimate the loss to crops and stock in the Upper Red River Valley, but it will undoubtedly be very heavy.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—River 12 feet 6 inches and rising. Departed—Exchange, Pittsburgh. Weather clear and hot.

CAIRO, July 17.—No arrivals or departures. River 33 feet 11 inches and falling. Weather cloudy and hot.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—Arrived—Arlington, Ohio river, yesterday. Weather clear and warm.

LOUISVILLE, July 17.—Weather warm and clear. Arrived—Nail City, Pomeroy; Etna and Liberty, Cincinnati; Scotland, St. Louis. River stationary; 16 feet in canal.

MEMPHIS, July 17.—River fell 1 inches; now 21 feet 5 inches. Weather clear; maximum thermometer 95. Arrived—City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg. Jessie Shannon, Cincinnati; Mitchell, New Orleans.

VICKSBURG, July 17.—River rose 1 inch, now 34 feet 6 inches. Down—Standard. Arrived—Capitol City.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Cotton.

SAVANNAH, July 17.—Market quiet; middling 10¾c. Mobile, July 17.—Market irregular; middling 10¾c. Charleston—Market quiet and nominal; middling 11c. Galveston—Market quiet; middling 11c.

DIED:

EDWARD—On Monday, July 17, 1876, at 8 A. M., GEORGE EDWARD, infant son of George B. and Ella T. Edwards.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents